



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Clare, Suffolk, 2011

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*Managing a
Masterpiece:*

The Stour Valley
Landscape Partnership

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of 33 1m² 'test pits' in the small Suffolk town of Clare carried out in spring 2011. The programme was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund through the Managing a Masterpiece project intended to engage the communities of the Stour valley in their heritage. Over four days, more than 300 people from the local area took part in the excavations. The results provided new evidence for the development of the area now occupied by the town from the prehistoric period onwards. This appears to have been lightly used by humans in the prehistoric and Roman period until the mid-8th century AD when a small settlement appears to have developed near the site of the present church. By the 9th or 10th century, a larger settlement had grown in its place, extending south towards the river Stour, possibly with a church in this southern zone. By the mid-11th century the settlement had developed into a small town, which was extensively re-organised shortly after the Norman Conquest, when it acquired a planned layout including a formal market place which had a motte and bailey castle on its south side and a church on its north, with some of the late Anglo-Saxon settlement removed at this time. The Norman town flourished for a couple of centuries, leading to the creation of a new market place to the north of the church. This period of growth ceased in the 14th century, when parts of the town were abandoned and others became more sparsely occupied. Revival did not take hold until perhaps the 17th or 18th centuries, although the Norman street plan endured throughout and survives to this day.

2 Introduction

In Spring 2011, two two-day community archaeological excavation events, one on 27th-28th April and the other over the weekend of the 7th-8th May, excavated 33 1m² archaeological test pits in private gardens and fields within the small town of Clare in Suffolk. Excavations were undertaken by Clare residents, pupils of Clare Middle School, members of Clare Local History Society, and numerous other volunteers with connections to the Clare community under the supervision of Access Cambridge Archaeology (University of Cambridge). The excavations were funded by The Heritage Lottery Fund as part of their “Managing a Masterpiece” project, focused on the Stour Valley, and was undertaken under the direction of Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, who provided on-site instruction and supervision.

2.1 The Managing a Masterpiece Project

Managing a Masterpiece (<http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/>) is a £1.1million Landscape Partnership Scheme for the Stour Valley with £910,000 of that awarded by the National Heritage Memorial Fund for 62 projects within three programmes over three years. Delivery of the scheme began on 1 June 2010. The Managing a Masterpiece vision is for a Stour Valley where the landscape is understood cared for and celebrated by communities with the knowledge, skills and opportunities needed to manage and enjoy it. The scheme consists of three programmes, under which there are fifteen projects and around sixty outputs across a range of work including archaeology, access, public training events, outreach projects to traditionally hard to reach groups, school projects, built conservation projects, public survey of heritage features, production of a heritage compendium, use of church towers as interpretation points, website development, provision of a Hopper Bus, new walking and cycling leaflets, new art exhibitions and projects, restoration of a Stour lighter (barge), new hedge and tree planting and management, new displays for museums and practical conservation management. Programme 1, ‘Understanding the Masterpiece’ seeks to increase awareness and understanding of the Stour Valley by residents and those with an interest in its landscape and heritage assets, by learning more about them and how they are managed, and actively working to manage and restore the key features. A component of the Understanding the Masterpiece programme is ‘Project 1f: Stripping Back the Layers’ which comprises four archaeological excavation projects carried out by community volunteers trained, supervised and led by professional archaeologists and summarised in a chapter of the Stour Valley Heritage Compendium. The community-based archaeological test-pitting project in Clare comprised one of the components of Stripping Back the Layers.

2.2 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1955; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003).

However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2006). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

As a small town in the Suffolk countryside, test pit excavations in Clare are well-placed to contribute to advancing knowledge and understanding of this important area of study, as well as being of interest in their own right

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Clare were as follows:

- To engage with local communities and ‘hard to reach groups’, widening the participation of people in the heritage of the valley.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Clare Camp and its environs.
- To inform future interpretation and presentation of the monument.
- To increase understanding of the area to support employment, sustainable tourism and encourage inward investment.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Clare were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Clare Camp through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties in the vicinity of the monument.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 30 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Clare were as follows:

- A minimum of 80 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 150 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of Clare Camp.
- An engaged and informed local population.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the environs of Clare Camp and the historic town of Clare.

4 Location

The small town of Clare is located along the southern Suffolk border with Essex, 27km south-west of Bury St Edmunds and 14km north-west of Sudbury, centred on NGR TL 770456. Clare is set away from all the main routes through the region, on generally quieter roads between the A11 in the east and the A14 in the west.

Clare is situated on the northern bank of the River Stour surrounded by gently rolling open countryside, and is set out in a double linear layout (High Street – formally High Rowe, Market Street and Church Street) around a central market place and church. This layout appears to be of planned origin which probably dates to the 11th century. This settlement appears to have extended almost from Clare Camp in the north to the Clare Castle in the south and it may have been designed deliberately to link the two sites, with the market at its centre¹. There are also three main roads into the town, Callis Street from the north, which narrows at the site of an early ford and has been bridged since the 14th century, Cavendish Road which enters the town from the east and Nethergate Street, entering from the south west.

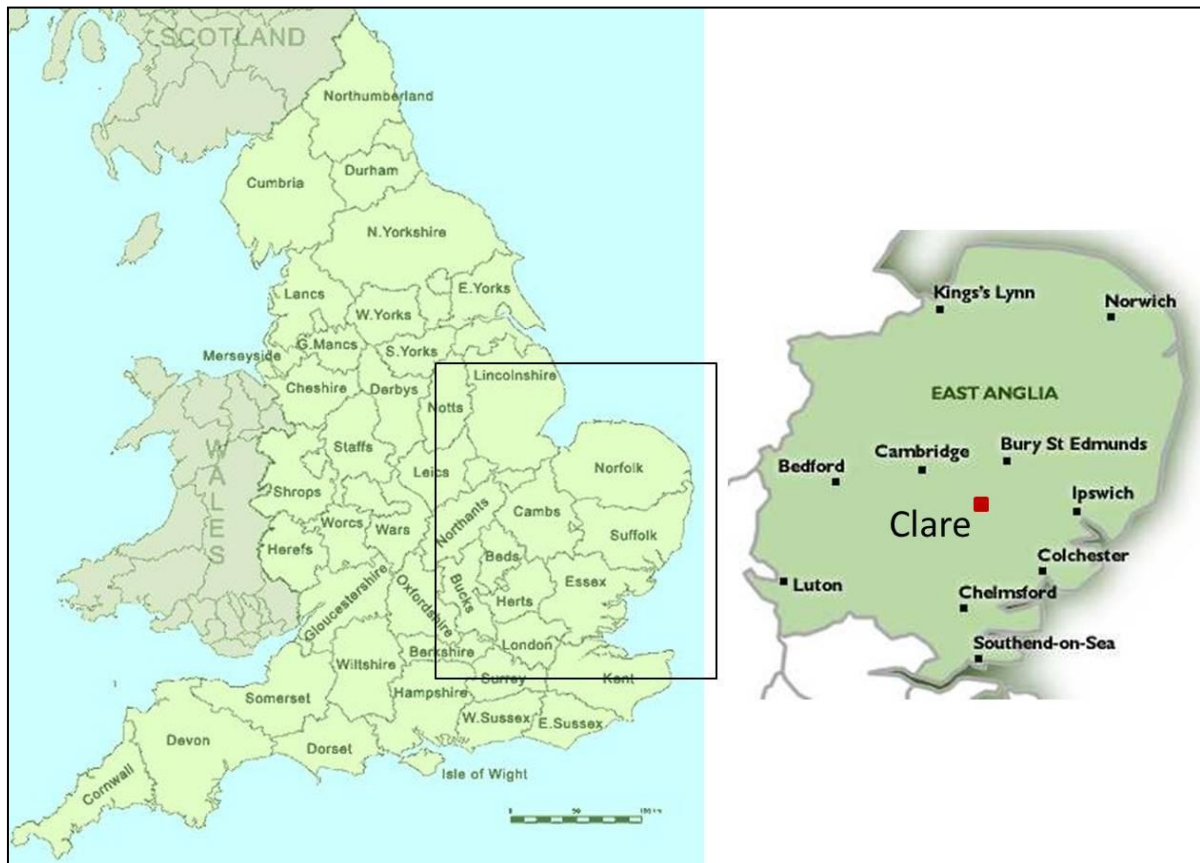


Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia, and the village of Clare highlighted in red.

Clare today is regarded by its residents as a small town. It has expanded greatly since its first medieval planned layout, both along the three main route-ways into the town as well as encroaching centrally onto the original market place. Many of the houses in the core of the present town are constructed from timber with wattle and daub or later brick infilling and many date from the 14th to the 16th centuries, with the later houses constructed in Flemish

¹ <http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/uploads/Doc 2 Landscape Character Study.pdf> (Accessed November 2011)

bond. Many fine Georgian and Victorian homes are also evident, some with earlier structures concealed behind later facades. A wide range of amenities are available in Clare: the town boasts four public houses, cafes, a wide range of shops, a post office and bank, an art gallery, a large town hall, a primary and upper school, a museum, four churches/places of worship and tourist attractions including a medieval Priory and the ruins of a medieval castle. The population of Clare was recorded at 1,975 during the 2001 census².

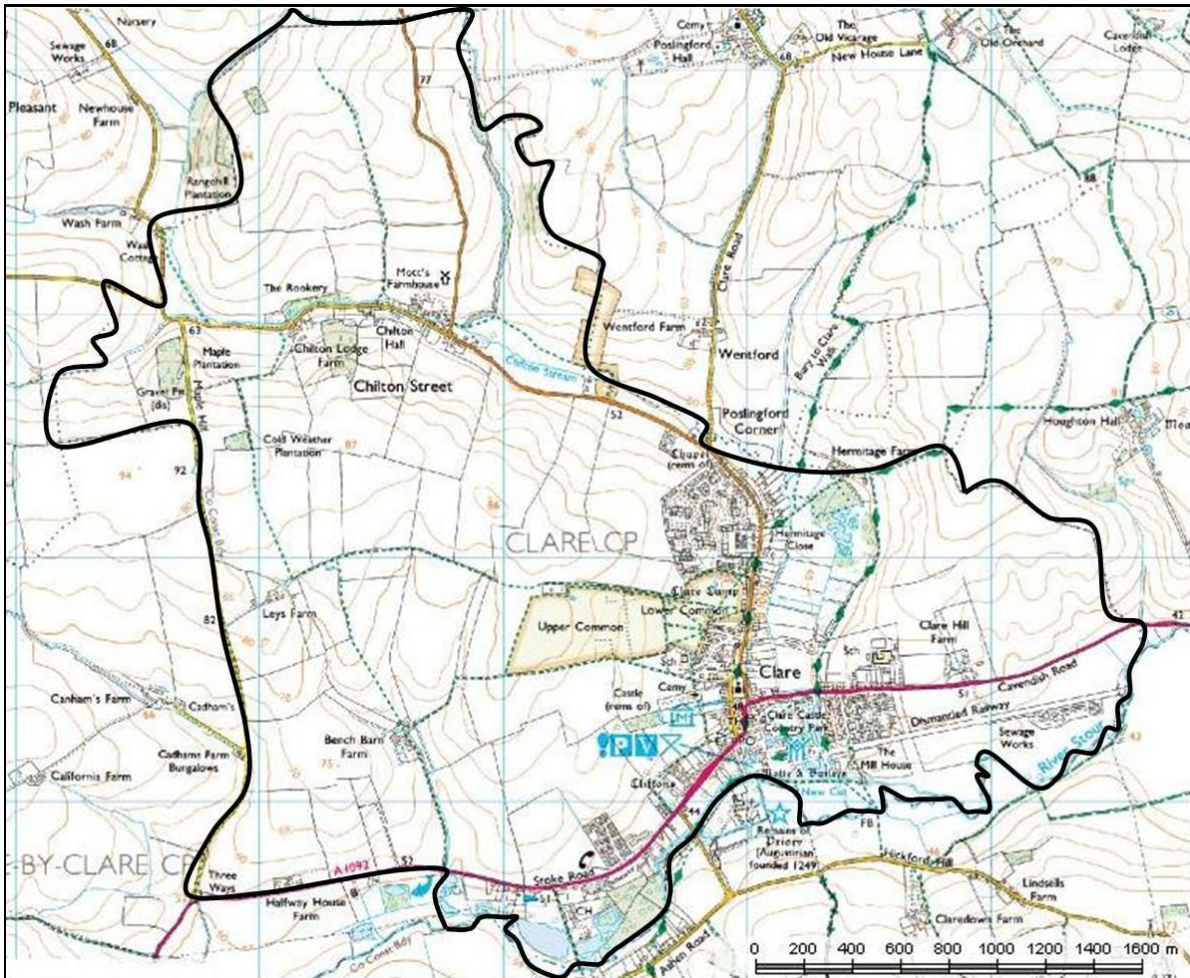


Figure 2: *The extent of the parish of Clare*

Much of the present town lies within a conservation area of Clare which covers the historic town centre but excludes the large twentieth century housing development immediately north of Clare Camp. The conservation area also excludes nineteenth/twentieth century housing along Stoke Road to the south west of the town and the new housing and middle school along Cavendish Road and either side of Mill Lane³. The majority of Clare County Park is also situated within the extent of the conservation area; with the park is also being a designated County Wildlife Site.

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clare,_Suffolk (Accessed October 2011)

³ [http://www.stedmundsbury.gov.uk/sebc/live/documents/reports/U307 Clare Conservation Area Appraisal.pdf](http://www.stedmundsbury.gov.uk/sebc/live/documents/reports/U307%20Clare%20Conservation%20Area%20Appraisal.pdf) (Accessed October 2011)

5 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia, bounded by the North Sea to the east, Norfolk to the north, Essex to the south and Cambridgeshire to the west. The small town of Clare lies on the northern bank of the River Stour, which rises in east Cambridgeshire and flows south east to join the North Sea at Harwich, lying between 45m OD along the river to the south to 60m OD in the north and west of the town.

The topography of south Suffolk around Clare has been classified as 'wooded plateau farmlands' and 'valley settled farmlands', which is indicative of a mainly hedgerow-enclosed arable landscape over gently rolling countryside with scattered areas of small ancient woods mainly on higher ground,⁴ and is in contrast to the landscape of the north Suffolk claylands. The underlying geology consists of chalk and till boulder clay, with gravels and sands also evident along the river valleys.

⁴ <http://landscape-east.org.uk> (Accessed October 2011)

6 Methodology

6.1 Test pit excavation strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Clare is members of the public excavating 1m² 'test pits' as widely as possible within and around Clare Camp and the historic town of Clare.

- This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard 2010), deployed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their HEFA (Higher Education Field Academy) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009 and forthcoming).
- These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations wherever possible within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc.) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.
- Previous test-pitting investigations by ACA⁵ have demonstrated that members of the public can, if provided with appropriate instruction and supervision by ACA, carry out test pit excavations which yield valid data which can be subjected to archaeological analysis.

The completion of 1m² test pit excavations is considered ideal for the aims of the Clare Camp Environs Project for the following reasons:

- In most cases excavation of a 1m² test pit can be explained and completed within 2 days, allowing novice members of the public to participate over a weekend.
- It creates little mess, causing minimal disruption to site owners.
- It enables the character and date of the sub-surface archaeology to be assessed rapidly in a large number of locations in the vicinity of Clare Camp and in the wider context of the historic town.
- It allows participating members of the public to see the entire excavation process through from start to finish.
- It allows for team working in small groups.
- The area of excavation can be adapted easily to accommodate different-sized groups.
- Test pits are simple to excavate and process – necessary pre-excavation training can be delivered in a short session, pro-forma recording systems can be used and large areas of complex features will not be exposed - so are suitable for novices.

The first two of these factors are critical to being able to excavate at all within occupied settlements such as Clare, where the limited amount of land which is free of buildings is mostly divided into relatively small plots held in private ownership and is subject to intensive domestic and social use as gardens, yards, drives, playgrounds and so on.

The excavation and recording methods used at Clare in 2011 for the community test pit excavations have proved effective in recording to a higher standard and in greater details

⁵ <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/cors.html> (Accessed November 2011)

than is normally employed in order to ensure that required data is recovered in nearly 1,000 test pits excavated by members of the public over the last five years. This 'belt and braces' approach enables novices to excavate effectively.

6.2 Criteria for selection of test pit excavation locations

Unlike test pitting programmes which take place across uninhabited terrain, deciding where to excavate in occupied settlements cannot be based simply on a theoretical model as it is inevitably constrained by practicalities of access and consent. Test pits were sited wherever members of the public in Clare could offer sites for excavation and those excavations can be safely and effectively carried out. The aim was to excavate between 20 and 40 sites in order to ensure that as representative and unbiased a range of locations as possible are excavated across the target area.

The test pitting was organised in conjunction with Managing a Masterpiece and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) at the University of Cambridge, with both the excavation and recording following the standard procedures used by ACA for the professionally-supervised excavation of archaeological test pits by members of the public.

Each test pit digging event took place over two days, beginning with a lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of three or four individuals, as long as there is a mix of both adults and children on each test pit, so the children are supervised at all times. Each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

6.3 Test pit excavation methods

The test pits excavated in the course of the Clare Camp Environs Project followed the standard procedure outline below, used successfully by ACA in the excavation by members of the public of nearly 1,000 test pits in eastern England since 2005.

Excavation methods

- A 1m² is marked out with string and nails
- Turf, if present, is removed in squares by hand.
- The test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Each spit is given a separate context number.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit is drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart included in the written handbook.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated sequentially in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.

On-site finds identification and retention

- All spoil is screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of very heavy clay soils which are hand-searched.
- All artefacts are retained. Excavators are instructed to err on the side

of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) are washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of a test pit. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA are on hand for the duration of the excavations and visit all the test pits regularly. They provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds are provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.
- Most pits are excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m; beyond which shoring may be required and working space can become unfeasibly restricted.

Test pit closing and backfilling

- A member of the archaeological team usually inspects each pit before it is declared finished to confirm whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.
- Once each test pit is completed, all four vertical sections are drawn at 1:10 scale.
- Test pits are then backfilled and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the excavations are completed, the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and on-going research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds are returned to owners after analysis is complete if they are requested; otherwise they are curated by the University of Cambridge.

Recording

- The recording system used by excavating members of the public to record their test pit excavation comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written handbook also developed and delivered by ACA.
- This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of nearly 1,000 test pits since 2005.
- The site code for the test pitting in Clare is CLA/11.

Recording site location

- Details including the test pit location and names of excavators are entered where indicated on the front page of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.

- A hand-taped measured survey plan is made to record the location of the test pit within the plot it occupies, and drawn into the pre-drawn grid in the *Test Pit Record* booklet oriented with north to the top of the page in order to allow the site to be tied into the national grid. This is entered on the second page of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.

Context recording

- Details of each excavated 10cm spit/context are recorded on a separate *context record sheet* page within the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Each spit/context is planned before excavation at 1:10 on a pre-drawn gridded square in the *Test Pit Record* booklet and the depth of the surface at each corner recorded.
- The appearance of each spit/context is recorded by colour, with reference to a standardised colour chart included in the ACA test pit excavation instruction booklet and by soil type and inclusions, recorded by type and particle size.
- A summary list of finds from each spit/context is included on the context record sheet for each excavated context which has produced finds.
- A plan of the surface of the final (unexcavated) spit/context is made at 1:10 scale on page 12 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.

Final excavation recording

- Excavators record on the final context record sheet whether or not their test pit reached natural. This is usually counter-signed by one of the ACA team archaeologists.
- All four sections are drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes are included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.

Finds processing and recording

Previous experience of test pit excavation indicates that the most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern (post-1900) material, most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric, glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

- The number and weight of all finds of different categories from each excavated context will be recorded. A digital photographic image of all finds from each context will be taken.
- Pottery, bone, worked flint and burnt flint are all separated out for dispatch to specialists for reporting.
- Some materials, such as glass, may be usefully divided into sub categories for counting and weighing. For example: clear container glass, green bottle glass and clear window glass. It is also useful to distinguish between modern and ancient glass.
- Metalwork can be subdivided into the type of metal used, for example, iron, bronze, aluminium, lead etc. and then counted and weighed.



- Small finds of pre-modern (pre-1900) date are rare from test pit excavations, but if found they will be sent to an appropriate specialist on a case-by-case basis for identification.
- Tile, brick and smaller CBM fragments will be separated and recorded as types. Colour, markings and decoration including any nail holes etc. will be described. For example: “red roof tile, no decoration but circular hole present for nail along one edge” or “yellow brick fragment, no mortar present, handmade and no other marking visible”. Larger fragments of bricks and tiles can also be measured as well as the weight recorded.

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest archaeological site in Clare is probably the earthwork at Clare Camp, situated in the north of the town: this has not been definitively dated but is likely to have prehistoric origins, probably in the Iron Age. The surviving D-shaped earthwork is approximately 250m across and encloses an area of c.12 acres, with the straightest side to the south and aligned roughly east – west. A number of substantial ramparts and double ditches are also still evident, with the best preservation on the northern side⁶. Clare Camp is located on higher ground away from the River Stour and in the north of modern day Clare. It is considered unlikely to have been a hillfort, but possibly a fortified settlement. During the medieval period Clare Camp was known as Erbury, which means ‘earthen fort’ in Old English and was utilised as part of the manorial enclosure with barns and other buildings to provide the bulk of the food for the de Clare family. From the 16th century however, the enclosure was used as pasture for the poor and actually forms part of the lower common⁷.

Clare was held, prior to the Norman Conquest, by Aelfric son of Witgar and the town itself was known as Clara, possibly from the Saxon ‘Clara’s place’ or from the Latin ‘clarus’ meaning clear and likely relating to the Chilton Stream that flows through the town. The name may have been changed to Clare by the Normans when it was written down and translated⁸, and this name change came within a century as the town was recorded as Clare by 1198. Clare seems to have suffered some modest setback in the 20 years between the Conquest and the compiling of Domesday Book with slight reductions in recorded population and numbers of ploughs. A market, with 43 burgesses, and the church are both recorded at Clare in Domesday Book. After the Norman Conquest the lands at Clare were granted to a Norman lord, Richard Fitz Gilbert, who soon built a castle to defend his land - the first documentary reference to Clare castle is in 1090. It soon became the centre of the family estates and Richard took on ‘de Clare’ as his surname, suggesting that the place was already an important one. The castle was built in a strategic position, with the River Stour and the Chilton Stream to the south and west that allowed defensible earthworks to be constructed to the north and east. It is possible that it was built on a pre-existing Saxon high status and/or fortified site. The castle originally had a timber keep on top of the motte, which was later replaced when stone was being more extensively utilised. It had inner and outer baileys; with the outer having wooden ramparts on top of an earthen bank and enclosing an area of about four acres (Hatton 2007). After the 15th century, as the family spent less time at the estate, the castle was allowed to decay and reduced to the ruins that can still be seen today, as the stones were robbed for building elsewhere and the land utilised for pasture⁹. The motte and bailey at Clare now form the main part of Clare Country Park.

Clare Priory was founded close to the castle by Richard de Clare in 1249, and it became the first Augustinian friary in England. By 1279 there was a small church, a cemetery, living quarters and a chapter house on the site. The friars’ popularity was such, that despite living a life of poverty, they received many bequests from local wills including pieces of land and the entire complex was rebuilt on a grander scale in the early 14th century. The priory survived until the Dissolution, although many of the buildings were in decline, and the land became property of the Crown. It then passed into private ownership when many of the buildings were either demolished, used as outbuildings and barns or adapted into the living quarters of a large family home (Hatton 2007). The property was re-acquired by the

⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Philgryce/Erbury> (Accessed November 2011)

⁷ http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/uploads/Doc_2_Landscape_Character_Study.pdf (Accessed November 2011)

⁸ http://www.clare-uk.com/about/short_history/page1.html (Accessed October 2011)

⁹ http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/uploads/Doc_2_Landscape_Character_Study.pdf (Accessed November 2011)

Augustinians in 1953 and the former infirmary, which was converted into a barn, is now the current chapel¹⁰.

The large parish church of Clare is dedicated to St Peter and St Paul and although there is no documentary evidence for its early origins, it is likely to be of Saxon or Norman origin. The main body of the church seen today was constructed for the most part in the 14th century. The church was greatly enlarged and altered into the 15th century, although the lower stages of the tower were reportedly built in the 13th century (Thornton 1963).

The medieval town of Clare was a prosperous one as the trade of cloth-making expanded throughout Suffolk during the 13th century. A concentration of cloth-producing towns existed in the south west of the county and included Clare, which already had a market in the 11th century, and continued to thrive over the centuries. Cloth was traded from Calais, which was then under English control and merchants would meet on Callis Street in Clare, thought to have originally been called Calais Street, to travel in convoy, for safety, to the continent. The making of broadcloth in Clare was in decline into the 16th century, with many mills being converted to agricultural use, but with a rise of Dutch immigrants to the east of England 'new' draperies were soon widespread, although the level of wealth was never the same as the earlier broadcloth industries¹¹. Daniel Defoe (1659-1731) visited the town and described it as *'a poor town and dirty, the streets being unpaved. But it has a good church'*.

There has been extensive previous archaeological work recorded in Clare, although all are either small evaluations or monitoring work.

A monitoring of ground-works for an extension at 16 Nethergate Street was undertaken in 2004 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), but no significant archaeological deposits were recorded (Sommers 2004). A watching brief and an evaluation were also undertaken by SCCAS at the Nethergate Street Garage in 2004 in advance of residential development on the site. Despite extensive modern disturbance, evidence was found for both Roman and medieval occupation in the form of pits, ditches and a post hole, although no structural evidence was found relating to the medieval town of Clare (Gardner 2004a, Gardner 2004b).

In early 2005 two monitoring visits were made to 9 Station Road, Clare for the footings of a conservatory and revealed a former buried soil that was sealing three possible features of unknown date. Given the proximity of the site to the motte it is possible that the features relate to medieval and perhaps also post medieval activities in the area (Craven 2005).

During 2006, three programmes of archaeological monitoring were undertaken in Clare, again all by SCCAS. At Maples in Erbury Place, monitoring was undertaken in relation to an extension where a backfilled pond was discovered to have been filled in, in the latter half of the 20th century. No other archaeological deposits were noted (Sommers 2006). Also in Erbury Place, the land adjacent to the Police Station was monitored prior to the construction of a single dwelling. Footings for the garage used by the Police Station were identified but due to the amount of modern disturbance no archaeological remains were identified (Atfield 2006a). The final monitoring report of this year was undertaken at 15 Cavendish Road with the removal on a bungalow for the construction of three dwellings. No archaeology was recorded (Atfield 2006b).

Further archaeological monitoring was also undertaken in 2007 with two sites investigated by SCCAS. The footing trenches at 22 Nethergate Street were supervised in which two pits were identified with a number of sherds of medieval pottery that had been kept aside by the

¹⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clare,_Suffolk (Accessed October 2011)

¹¹ [http://mediafiles.thedms.co.uk/Publication/EE-STP/cms/pdf/Suffolk Threads Heritage Trail.pdf](http://mediafiles.thedms.co.uk/Publication/EE-STP/cms/pdf/Suffolk%20Threads%20Heritage%20Trail.pdf) (Accessed October 2011)

builders. These pointed to occupation on the site during the 11th -13th centuries (Caruth 2007). An extension at Bridge House on Cavendish Road was also monitored, no archaeology was observed, although waterlogged soils were noted, unsurprisingly, given its location on the floodplain (Craven 2007).

A further monitoring report was undertaken in 2008 at the Old Vicarage in advance of an extension to the house. Two large pits and an east-west aligned ditch were all identified within the trench, with three sherds of pottery. Two were considered likely to be medieval in date and the third, from the ditch, to be either Iron Age or Saxon in date. If it was prehistoric then it may relate to activities at Clare Camp, situated immediately to the north of the site (Everett 2008).

Two evaluations were undertaken by SCCAS during 2009, both at Clare Primary School. The first was in relation to the construction of two new extensions, a bus turning area and a new sports pitch. The single trench revealed a small pit and an irregular linear feature, both of which were Iron Age in date (Cass 2009). The second evaluation relates to the construction of a new all-weather sports surface, where further probable Iron Age features were identified, including a four-post structure and a possible ring ditch (Cass 2010). A monitoring report was also carried out by SCCAS in 2009 at Gothic House and Merton House in Church Street in advance of the construction of a garden wall and summer house. Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the spoil heap and the ground appeared to have incorporated building material from the construction of the surrounding barns and outbuildings during the post medieval, all of which points to occupation of the site from the medieval period onwards (Heard 2009).

Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook an evaluation in 2009 on land east of the Granary on Stoke Road, where a moderate quantity of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from the ploughsoil as well as Roman pottery, both of which were also residual finds from later features. A medieval building was excavated, dating to the 12th – 14th centuries, which would have fronted onto the street. It had an associated clay floor, post hole and gully features, a ditch and a pit in plots that were laid out to the rear. Another building was also identified on the frontage, possibly surviving until the 15th century. There was also evidence for late 19th and 20th century quarrying on site (Brown 2009).

A record of the 132 listed buildings from Clare can be seen in appendix 12.1.

7.1 Prehistoric

A number of lithics have been found throughout Clare dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Iron Age. This scatter of flint implements hints at seasonal occupation through Clare, following the course of the River Stour, through the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. Axes and maceheads were the most common artefacts identified, although a scatter of microliths were also logged (CLA004). The number of Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts recovered from Clare suggest that there are settlements from that time in the area, although no sites have been so far identified. As this was the time that agriculture was introduced to the UK, it seems likely that early farmers would have settled along the river valleys of the fertile, easily cultivated lands of the Suffolk valleys. Iron Age finds listed on the HER also indicate occupation in the vicinity at this time, possibly related to settlement at Clare Camp (CLA010). The archaeological excavations at Clare Primary School, just south of Clare Camp, revealed features and finds of Iron Age date which further support the suggestion of permanent occupation in this more elevated part of Clare in the later prehistoric period.

The table below summarises the prehistoric finds identified and available on the HER for

Clare.

Grid Ref	HER No.	Details
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Palaeolithic implements found
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Mesolithic pebble macehead
TL 7845 4545	CLA 004	Mesolithic flint scatter, including microlith cores and patinated flakes
TL 7811 4525	CLA 012	Mesolithic tranchet axe
TL 7525 4695	CLA 019	Mesolithic flint tranchet axe – 15cm long, found on Chilton Street
TL 7625 4455	CLA 002	Neolithic polished flint axe
TL 7845 4545	CLA 004	Neolithic flint scatter, including a rough leaf shaped arrowhead, one borer, one core and 43 flakes, all unpatinated. Burnt stones also found.
TL 7650 4550	CLA Misc	Neolithic stone axe, sectioned, greenstone
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Neolithic flint axe
TL 7650 4550	CLA Misc	Neolithic greenstone axe from Clare Common
TL 7835 4525	CLA 012	Bronze Age possible sword and side looped spearhead fragments
TL 7495 4765	CLA 013	Bronze Age copper tanged dagger and skull
TL 7655 4565	CLA 014	Bronze Age incomplete bronze socketed gouge, butt portion missing, found in allotment
TL 7655 4545	CLA 022	Bronze Age blade end of palstave, found with Iron Age potsherd
TL 7649 4491	CLA 029	Bronze Age bronze tracer/awl with central stop from Dalgety Development Site
TL 7600 4700	CLA 040	Bronze Age blade end of bronze axe from Chilton Street
TL 7788 4617	CLA 053	Bronze Age end fragment of bronze socketed hammer with narrow hammer end. Metal detected from 'Field 5'
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Bronze Age perforated quartzite hammer
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Bronze Age socketed bronze axe
TL 7855 4535	CLA 012	Iron Age metal detected LIA bronze coin from River Stour
TL 7635 4520	CLA 018	Iron Age pottery and coins – found with predominately Roman group at Church Farm
TL 7790 4544	CLA 026	Iron Age bronze potin coin (similar to one found at Burgh Castle)
TL 7670 4554	CLA 059	Iron Age: excavations at Clare Primary School revealed features of LBA/MIA in date, with later post medieval features.
TL 7550 4750	CLA Misc	Iron Age annular bronze mount or fitting from Chilton Hall
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Iron Age conglomerate quern

7.2 Roman

Romano-British occupation was extensive throughout East Anglia and Suffolk, with a number of forts identified along the coastline and many settlement sites evident inland, including several towns. Clare is situated some distance from the major Roman towns of Colchester, Ipswich and Cambridge, while the main Roman roadways are mainly focused to the west, en route north out of London. Roman settlements near Clare are known at Long Melford to the east and Wixhoe to the west and it has been suggested that the east-west road from Haverhill through Clare to Cavendish could have Roman origins (Briggs 2009). HER data also suggests that there was occupation of Romano-British date within Clare, succeeding the later prehistoric activity already established. A fragment of quern stone (CLA003) suggests that agriculture was being practised, with the harvest processed locally. Pottery, coins, metal work and ceramic building material also suggest domestic occupation, potentially arranged both as isolated farmsteads and/or a small village. Several Romano-British features have been excavated, although no structural evidence has been found, but the continued use of Clare Camp from its likely prehistoric origins is also a possibility. A gold finger ring (CLAMisc) may also indicate the presence of individuals of a higher status and wealth and another unusual find of a bronze statue of a dancing boy or possibly

'Mercury' has also been recovered. Mercury, the Roman god of trade, particularly grain, reputedly became important throughout Roman Britain and Gaul¹². It is possible to imagine that a Romano-British farmer in Suffolk used the statue of Mercury to try to secure a good harvest and a fair price for his crops. As well as Romano-British occupation in Clare, there is evidence for Romano-British burial in the form of seven or eight urns that were found prior to construction of a road (CLA004). These could have been part of a larger cemetery, outside of a small settlement, as the process of cremation became more popular into the later Roman period.

The table below summarises the Romano-British finds and monuments identified and available on the HER for Clare.

Grid Ref	HER No.	Details
TL 7740 4546	CLA 003	Upper stone of puddingstone quern, with groove for iron band
TL 7853 4545	CLA 004	7-8 'Roman' urns found during construction of a roadway
TL 7732 4523	CLA 006	Coin from 21 Mill Road
TL 7464 4668	CLA 011	Pottery from Maple Plantation – 4 rims, c.50 sherds, greyware
TL 7705 4566	CLA 015	'Denarius of Donatus'
TL 7635 4520	CLA 018	Roman 'scatter' (metal detected) from area of rectilinear cropmarks at Church Farm
TL 7659 4547	CLA 022	Series of metal detected finds from Church Farm
TL 7650 4491	CLA 029	Mainly Roman features and finds from a watching brief on development at Old Dalgety Granary Site
TL 7710 4536	CLA 035	Scheduled monument at Clare Castle – children's playground. Roman ceramic building material found with later finds.
TL 7693 4516	CLA 043	Evaluation and monitoring at the Nethergate Street Garage revealed Roman features and finds with later medieval and post medieval activity
TL 7550 4750	CLA Misc	Gold finger ring found metal detecting
TL 7790 4529	CLA Misc	Metal detector finds of samian potsherd, undated biconical headed bronze pin and various Med and PMed objects
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Small bronze figure of a dancing boy or Mercury
TL 7545 4705	CLA Misc	Sestertius of Antoninus Pius, found in garden on Chilton Street

7.3 Anglo-Saxon

There is extensive evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in Suffolk, the most well-known being the middle Anglo-Saxon settlement site at West Stow and the burial at Sutton Hoo. Both Norfolk and Suffolk were supposedly home to East Angles, whose putative boundary most probably most extended south to the River Stour, putting Clare on the very edge of this territory with the East Saxons to the south.

It is apparent that Clare (or Clara as it was then known) was an established settlement before the Norman invasion, most likely due to its position at the convergence of the Chilton Stream and the River Stour – a navigable river giving the site good trading links. Earl Aelfric, the son of Witgar, had his 'fortified seat' here, before his manor was lost to Richard Fitz Gilbert after 1066. Reputedly, the manor was a small community with a Saxon church of St John (CLA008) and mill, focused on the current site of Clare Castle, where 'Saxon earthworks' were identified and built over prior to construction of the castle in the later 11th century by the new Norman lord (Hatton 2007). There are certainly precedents elsewhere for such a progression, but no definitive archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon

¹² [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_\(mythology\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(mythology)) (Accessed November 2011)

occupation underlying the castle has yet been found, and the burials found there have not been firmly dated.

The finds from the HER in Clare for the Anglo-Saxon period are limited in number and are all personal items. Buckles, brooches, a pair of tweezers and a silver coin were all recovered from the southern half of the current settlement and may have been lost during work probably on the fields, or specifically deposited in burials.

The table below summarises the Saxon finds and monuments identified and available on the HER for Clare.

Grid Ref	HER No.	Details
TL 7705 4515	CLA 008	Collegiate Church of St John the Baptist at Clare Castle – North Bailey?
TL 7645 4525	CLA 018	Metal detector finds of silver sceat, half a pair of tweezers, a Middle Saxon buckle, a 6 th century brooch fragment and a saucer brooch
TL 7605 4535	CLA 024	A gilded and tinned decorated disc (probably originally a flat saucer type brooch with a central rivet added)
TL 7583 4700	CLA 038	Bronze buckle found metal detecting

7.4 Medieval

The origin of the present town plan of Clare (CLA058) probably dates to the medieval period, where the settlement was laid out in relation to the construction of the castle to the north (CLA008). When the railway was built in the 19th century a number of finds were excavated within the inner bailey of the castle, including early medieval pottery, an iron knife and a number of burials. The burials may be related to the Augustinian priory (CLA001) that was built just south of the castle in 1248, or may in fact be earlier in date and relating to earlier Saxon or Norman use of the site, which may have included the church mentioned in the Domesday Book.¹³ Clare Camp (CLA010), sited to the north of this planned development was utilised through the high medieval period for the manor of Clare. The parish church of St Peter and St Paul (CLA023) is an impressive structure which was built at the centre of the town with the benefit of money made from the wool trade. The earliest part of the surviving building is the tower, whose lower stages date to the mid-13th century. The church was extensively reconstructed c. 1380, when the south porch and adjacent chapel were added. The north porch was added about 20 years later. Aisles were added, the nave roof raised and a clerestory inserted c. 1460, when the chancel was also enlarged.¹⁴ A lead seal or bulla of Pope Innocent VI (1352-1362) was found from within the churchyard. Another church – the chapel of St Mary Magdalene, was built in Clare in c.1190 (CLA016) and the approximate location of Clare Chantry has been suggested at Highfield, just east of the motte and bailey (CLAMisc). A mill is recorded in Clare in 1086 (CLAMisc) and by 1295 4 mills are recorded, with watermills introduced in the later 14th century and into the post medieval. Gosford Bridge was newly built with wood from Hudson Park in 1387-8 (CLAMisc). Stone Hall on Nethergate Street has also been mentioned in documents since 1307 and was a sub-manor of Clare in 1553 (CLA042).

¹³ http://www.clare-uk.com/Hatton_Book/Clare_Book_IV.pdf (Accessed November 2011)

¹⁴ http://www.clare-uk.com/Hatton_Book/Clare_Book_IV.pdf (Accessed November 2011)

A number of finds dating to the medieval period on the HER have been found through metal detecting, and are generally everyday items that were probably casual losses. A silver groat of Edward IV was found on Mill Road immediately east of the castle (CLA009), a spur was found from the castle bailey and a small silver crucifix pendant and a Nuremberg token have both also been found from unrecorded locations in Clare. Other metal objects recovered from the town include a shield-shaped seal matrix, a bronze shield-shaped harness pendant, a bronze globular steelyard weight that was formerly enamelled, a probable 15th century iron dagger (CLA020) found in a garden just south of Clare Camp and a possible later medieval finger ring from the back garden of Saddlers Cottage, just north of the motte but inside the castle bailey. Saddlers Cottage was originally a 14th century open hall house, from which the tiled hearth still remains (CLA034).

More recent excavations within Clare have yielded further evidence of the extent of medieval occupation. The possible remains of a town ditch and bank were identified close to the frontage of Old Coal Yard (CLA031) opposite the church and monitoring work at The Vicarage has located various features dating from the 12th century to the later medieval (CLA032). A single steep-sided pit with medieval coarse ware was excavated at The Old Bakery (CLA039), medieval and post medieval features were also identified at 9 Station Road (CLA044), just north of the motte. Two medieval pits were excavated at 22 Nethergate Street (CLA054) the continuation of the medieval street frontage was also identified on land east of The Granary, including a building, pits, post holes and floors (CLA061). Further work has also identified medieval pits (CLA056) and other features (CLA043) in the town with unstratified sherds of medieval coarse ware from 9 Callis Street (CLA025) and from between Gothic House and Merton House on Church Street (CLA060).

The table below summarises the medieval finds and monuments identified and available on the HER for Clare.

Grid Ref	HER No.	Details
TL 7750 4550	CLA 001	Clare Priory, scheduled monument – House of Austin Friars, founded 1248 by Richard de Clare
TL 7720 4518	CLA 007	Excavations for a weighing pit at Clare Railway Station (within Clare Castle Inner Bailey) found 12 th -13 th century unglazed pottery, iron knife and nail and a number of skeletons
TL 7705 4515	CLA 008	Clare Castle scheduled monument – A large motte and bailey castle probably founded by Richard Fitz Gilbert, first of the 'de Clares'.
TL 7728 4528	CLA 009	Silver groat of Edward IV (or possibly Edward III) found on Mill Road
TL 7855 4535	CLA 012	Metal detector finds
TL 7680 4580	CLA 010	Clare Camp, Lower Common, Erbury – Scheduled Monument
TL 7678 4650	CLA 016	Chapel of St Mary Magdalene, built c.1190
TL 7701 4552	CLA 017	A bulla or seal of lead of Pope Innocent VI (AD 1352-1362), found in Churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul
TL 7635 4520	CLA 018	Scatter of finds, some in area of cropmarks, rest in South part of field
TL 7692 4564	CLA 020	15 th C? iron dagger found in back garden, c.100m south of Clare Camp
TL 7664 4553	CLA 022	Large amount of medieval and post medieval metal detected finds at Church Farm
TL 7695 4545	CLA 023	St Peter's and St Paul's Church and churchyard
TL 7694 4561	CLA 025	Undated pit noted in footing trench at 9 Callis Street, with 4 sherds of medieval coarse ware from unstratified spoil
TL 7685 4540	CLA 031	Evaluation of an area within town ditch & to rear of road frontage at the Old Coal Yard, opposite the church. Possible town ditch/bank deposits identified in the West of site

TL 7686 4539	CLA 032	Monitoring of buildings works at The Vicarage, Sickles House located various features from 12 th century to the LMed
TL 7699 4527	CLA 034	14 th C timber framed building (Saddlers Cottage) containing original tiled hearth in former open hall (within the Castle bailey)
TL 7709 4536	CLA 035	Scheduled monument at Clare Castle – children’s playground. Medieval pottery found with Roman CBM
TL 7696 4570	CLA 039	Single large steep-sided feature (pit?) with medieval coarse ware sherd at The Old Bakery
TL 7690 4522	CLA 042	Stone Hall, Nethergate Street is mentioned in documents since 1307. Was also a sub-manor of Clare in 1553
TL 7693 4516	CLA 043	Evaluation and monitoring identified medieval, post medieval and Roman finds and features
TL 7705 4529	CLA 044	Monitoring of footings for work at 9 Station Road, revealed 3 features of medieval or post medieval date
TL 7684 4516	CLA 054	Monitoring of footings at 22 Nethergate Street revealed 2 medieval pits
TL 7696 4573	CLA 056	Monitoring of groundwork’s identified large E-W aligned ditch, with a small possible sherd of IA pot, a medieval pit and a large undated pit
TL 7693 4542	CLA 058	Medieval town of Clare
TL 7705 4551	CLA 060	Monitoring of footing trenches at Gothic House and Merton House on Church Street revealed 6 unstratified sherds of medieval pottery
Unknown	CLA 061	Evaluation identified continuation of medieval street frontage occupation, a building, pits, post holes and floors at land East of The Granary
TL 7765 4545	CLA Misc	Approximate location of ‘Clare Chantry’, adjacent to ‘Highfield’ on the E side of Clare, near Cavendish Road
TL 7750 4550	CLA Misc	Entry listing vineyard in Clare in Domesday Survey of 1086
TL 7650 4550	CLA Misc	Metal detected shield shaped seal matrix
TL 7546 4686	CLA Misc	Bronze shield-shaped harness pendant found metal detecting
TL 7650 4550	CLA Misc	Gosford Bridge was newly built with wood from Hudson Park in 1387/8
TL 7650 4550	CLA Misc	1086: a mill is recorded in Clare; c.1295: 4 mills; 1381/2: water malt mill; 1770: watermill
TL 7790 4529	CLA Misc	Metal detector finds of various medieval and post medieval objects with Roman samian potsherd and an undated biconical headed bronze pin
TL 7650 4550	CLA Misc	Bronze globular steelyard weight ornamented with 3 raised shields & arms, formerly enamelled
TL 7702 4528	CLA Misc	LMed/Early PMed finger ring from back garden of Saddlers Cottage (See also CLA 034)
TL 7650 4550	CLA Misc	The sign of the White Swan Inn
TL 7750 4550	CLA Misc	Spur from Castle Bailey (CLA 008)
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	Small silver crucifix (pendant)
TL 7600 4600	CLA Misc	A Nuremberg (sic) token found in 1853

7.5 Post Medieval

The results for the post-medieval period on the Clare HER reflect Clare’s growth and industrial development. More mills appear, including one situated in the fields to the far west of the town (CLA024) as well as a water mill immediately east of Clare Country Park (CLA028). Other developments include the Clare Brick Works and kilns (CLA050) that were in use for a short period of time from the late 19th and into the early 20th century. These were situated in the far north of the town on the higher ground due to the presence of heavy clays in that area, as a response to the demand for more housing as Clare’s population

grew. It was also during this industrial period that the railway came through Clare in 1865, built by the Great Eastern Railway as a part of the main Colchester to London line, through Marks Tey to Sudbury, Haverhill and Cambridge. The station was situated in the inner bailey of Clare castle, with the line passing just south of the motte, until it was closed in the spring of 1967¹⁵. Clare gas works (CLA051) were also introduced to the town in 1853, supplying light to households that wanted to move on from oil lamps, as well as the street lights. The company was privately owned and was sited on Cavendish Road, close to the bridge over the river, but closed permanently during the Second World War (Hatton 2007). There has been a bridge over the River Stour to the south-west of the castle from 1575 (CLA030) which may have originally provided access to the priory when it passed into private ownership after the Reformation.

There was a strong Quaker presence in Clare towards the end of the 17th century. The meeting house was in a cottage that stood at the foot of the motte at the south end of the market place and the official Quaker burial ground (CLA049) has now been incorporated into the garden of 3 Cavendish Road (Hatton 2007).

A number of finds have also been reported on the HER either through metal detecting at various farms or through more recent excavations and archaeological monitoring. These have yielded post-medieval and modern features across the town, including at 9 Station Road (CLA044), Clare Primary School (CLA059), Gosford House, High Street (CLAMisc), at the Fire Station on Station Road (CLAMisc) and at Castle Cottage on Castle Lane (ORF108). Work at Maples, on Erbury Place, identified the post-medieval infill of a pond (CLA046), while a finger ring (CLAMisc) was recovered from the back garden of Saddlers Cottage which may be of later medieval or post-medieval date.

The table below summarises the post medieval finds and monuments identified and available on the HER for Clare.

Grid Ref	HER No.	Details
TL 7645 4525	CLA 018	Various detector finds from Church Farm
TL 7664 4553	CLA 022	Large amount of PMed and Med metal detected finds from Church Farm
TL 7605 4535	CLA 024	This field said to include the site of a mill
TL 7748 4508	CLA 028	Water mill shown on tithe map & plan of 1809
TL 7680 4484	CLA 030	Bridge shown spanning River Stour on 1575 map
TL 7693 4516	CLA 043	Evaluation and monitoring identified post medieval, Roman and medieval finds and features
TL 7705 4529	CLA 044	Monitoring of footings for work at 9 Station Road, revealed 3 features of medieval or post medieval date
TL 7678 4557	CLA 046	Monitoring of footings for extension at Maples, Erbury Place, revealed PMed infill of pond mapped in the later 19 th C
TL 7706 4543	CLA 049	Former Quaker burial ground in garden on E side of 3 Cavendish Road
TL 7716 4611	CLA 050	Clare Brick Works (& Kilns) 1892-1916
TL 8226 5041	CLA 051	Clare town gas works (privately owned, which was unusual). Mainly open ground, though one building may survive
TL 7670 4554	CLA 059	Excavations at Clare Primary School revealed a large ditch of post medieval or modern date, with LBA/MIA features
TL 7692 4538	CLA Misc	Monitoring of footing trenches of extensions at Gosford House, High Street
TL 7707 4535	CLA Misc	Evaluation demonstrating all early levels stripped away, only recent survivals at the Fire Station, Station Road
TL 7790 4529	CLA Misc	Metal detector finds of various medieval and post medieval objects with Roman samian potsherd and an undated biconical headed bronze pin

¹⁵ <http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/c/clare/index.shtml> (Accessed November 2011)

TL 7702 4528	CLA Misc	LMed/Early PMed finger ring from back garden of Saddlers Cottage (See also CLA 034)
TL 4210 4999	ORF 108	Monitoring of footings at Castle Cottage, Castle Lane, revealed a single PMed/modern pit

7.6 Undated

A number of finds and features have been identified in Clare but are undated, either because they have not yet been excavated or because the excavations yielded no archaeological dating evidence. Clare Camp (CLA010) has been discussed previously with possible prehistoric, Roman and medieval incarnations, but its original date is likely to remain unknown until further work is carried out. Field boundaries (CLA004) are likely to be more recent in date, but a rectangular enclosure has also been identified that may be earlier. Another rectangular enclosure has also been identified (CLA012) with traces of possible internal features, but excavation would be needed on both of these sites to determine a date. Further field systems (CLA018) and cropmarks (CLA027) have also been recorded on different alignments to current boundaries which suggest they could also be much earlier in date. The site of a barrow has been recorded to the north of Chilton Street (CLA005) and may be prehistoric in date. A possible leat is visible (CLA033) immediately to the south and connecting to the River Stour which may be related to the construction of the water mill (CLA028) in the 19th century.

A number of undated finds have also been recovered, including a skull (CLA036) from the Railway Station, which is inside the inner bailey of the castle and large animal bones and teeth were also recovered from the castle grounds (CLA008). Other finds include stone mortar and a coin, but no records of any dates remain for these.

During more recent archaeological work at 16 Nethergate Street a single undated pit was also excavated, but with the limited extent of the work it is not known if other datable features are also present.

The table below summarises the undated finds identified and available on the HER for Clare.

Grid Ref	HER No.	Details
TL 7845 4541	CLA 004	Field boundaries, rectangular enclosure, approximately 120m x40m
TL 7588 4702	CLA 005	Site of Barrow – North of Chilton Street
TL 7685 4585	CLA 010	Scheduled Monument of Clare Camp, Lower Common, Erbury
TL 7825 4525	CLA 012	Rectangular enclosure, entrance E side, traces of internal features
TL 7635 4525	CLA 018	Field system of large regular and rectilinear pattern, on different alignment to surrounding extant field boundaries by Church Farm
TL 7581 4673	CLA 027	Faint dark cropmark of southern half of ?ring ditch with outer pale arc noted in 1987
TL 7749 4500	CLA 033	Shadow marks showing some sort of leat, either to or from a water tower or the former water mill (see CLA 028)
TL 7713 4516	CLA 036	Skull located during excavation of deep post hole (millennium post) c.1.5m down on line of railway track
TL 7677 4511	CLA 041	Monitoring of footings for extension at 16 Nethergate Street, revealed large pit with single fill
TL 7750 4550	CLA Misc	Bones and teeth from various large mammals, possibly found near Clare Castle Bailey (CLA 008)
TL 8200 5000	CLA Misc	Stone mortar dug up in 1848
TL 7550 4795	CLA Misc	“Coin found”

8 Results of test pit excavations in Clare 2011

The approximate locations of the 33 test pits that were excavated in April and May of 2011 are shown in Figure 3 below. The data from each test pit are discussed in this section, set out in numerical order. Test pits 4 and 24 were not excavated due to personal circumstances impacting on the availability of the personnel due to excavate these sites at the last minute, when renumbering all pits was not a practical option. These sites are therefore omitted from this report. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm. An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Clare and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the town is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

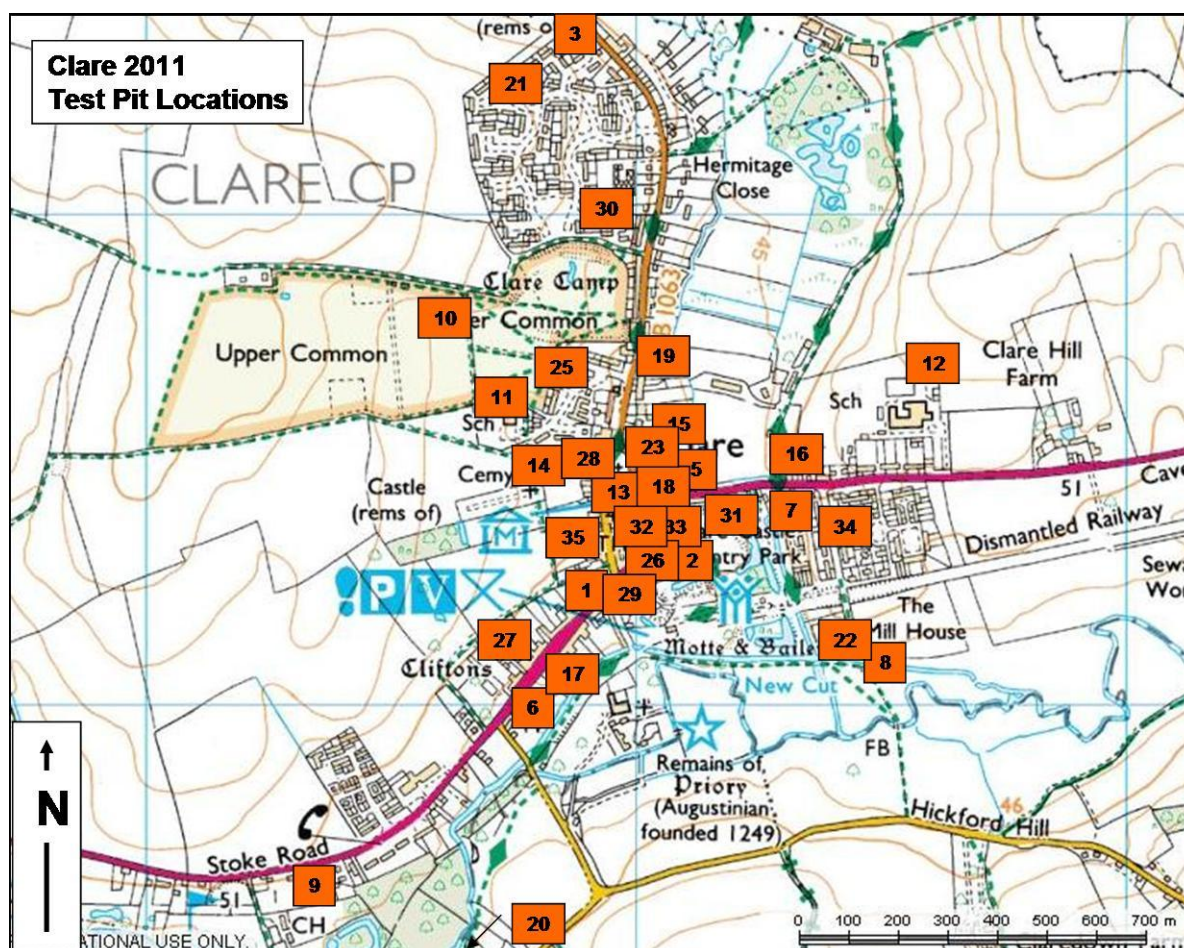


Figure 3: Location map for test pits excavated in Clare in 2011 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) Map courtesy of Digimap

8.1 Test pit one (CLA/11/1)

Figure 4 -Location map of CLA/11/1

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed long rear garden of an end-of-terrace 19th century property fronting the main road south-west out of the town. The pit was dug on a patch of allotments, set back from the house, midway down the garden. (27 Nethergate Street, Clare. TL 576856 245208).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit one produced five core-reducer flint flakes and two fragments of fire-cracked flint from contexts 1-3. These also contained substantial amounts of modern material, and so are clearly not in situ, although they may indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 2, 5 (hare humerus) and 7. The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/1 dates to the Victorian period, with a number of sherds identified from every context. A small number of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware sherds were also excavated mixed through the test pit with a single small sherd of Late Medieval Ware.



TP	Context	LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1							11	57	1800-1900
1	2							12	54	1800-1900
1	3	1	3			1	4	6	34	1400-1900
1	4							9	41	1800-1900
1	5							3	18	1800-1900
1	6			2	8			3	7	1550-1900
1	7			3	48			5	46	1550-1900

Table 1 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/1

The excavation produced no evidence suggestive of occupation at CLA/11/1 until the current property was built in the 19th century. Although earlier material may remain to be found in unexcavated spits, the correlation between the historical/architectural evidence and the archaeological finds suggest this site may indeed not have been inhabited before the 19th century. The 19th century pottery and finds indicate that there has been a great deal of disturbance on site, which continues today as the area is used as an allotment. The finds recovered mainly date from the last 200 years and consist of tile, concrete, clear, orange, blue and green container glass, a partially-melted plastic and metal drinks cap, metal washers, bolts and nails with metal brackets, an aluminium plant tag with “SHIRLEY CHAMPION” stamped on it, partially melted fragments of plastic, metal wire, CBM, a partially squashed rubber ball, a ‘Pears Gloria Shampoo’ sachet, coal and slate. These were all found in mixed contexts with clay pipe, oyster shell, mortar and plaster, a metal button (two axes crossed under a helmet), a one penny coin dated to 1979 and a possible Spanish coin (date unknown). Small amounts of later and post medieval pottery that were also recovered suggest that the site was most likely to have been utilised as manured open fields, given its position out of the town to the south west, certainly from the 15th century.

8.2 Test pit two (CLA/11/2)

Figure 5 - Location map of CLA/11/2

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a semi-detached cottage in the centre of the town, whose rear garden backs onto the northern boundary of the earthworks of the castle. (9 Station Road, Clare. TL 5777055 245276).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. The lowest levels (context 8) appeared to constitute largely undisturbed pre-modern deposits, with no recent pottery finds. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Test pit two produced several worked flints, including two that showed signs of retouching, from contexts 1-5. These levels also contained modern material, and so the flint is clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 2, 3 (pig incisor) and 4. A single sherd of Roman pottery was found in Context 7 of CLA/11/2 in a spit that also produced a small number of post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware sherds, all from the lower half of the test pit. These may represent deposits undisturbed since perhaps the 17th century. However, the vast majority of the identified pottery dates to the Victorian period, with a large amount excavated through the uppermost seven contexts of this test pit.

TP	Context	RB		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1							4	8	1800-1900
2	2							18	27	1800-1900
2	3							30	54	1800-1900
2	4							20	50	1800-1900
2	5			1	68	1	2	10	32	1550-1900
2	7	1	17	2	5			2	4	100-1900
2	8			1	3					1550-1600

Table 2 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/2

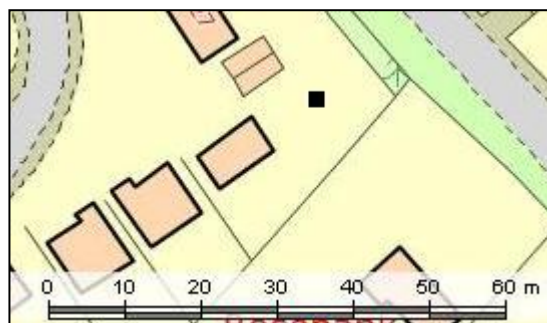
Despite the location of CLA/11/2 on land immediately north of the motte, there is no evidence for any activity or occupation during the medieval period, potentially suggesting that activity may have been restricted in an area so close to the motte. If this is so, it may only have been in the 16th century that the site was utilised again, and given the small amount of pottery excavated it was likely to have been open fields rather than occupation, despite its central location in the town. It remains a possibility; however, that medieval and earlier material remains to be found in the unexcavated levels. The main period of activity which was revealed during the test pit excavation relates to after the construction of the cottage, most likely during the 19th century as a lot of the finds were also recovered to date to this later phase of occupation and consist of green string, coal, CBM, slate, green and clear glass, a food bag tie, metal wire, iron nails and bolts, modern roof tile, possible strips of lead window lining, a flat plate of copper, corroded iron scraps and tile that were all mixed in with clay pipe, oyster and snail shell and five pieces of slag that indicate the presence of metal working on or close to site. A single piece of battered Romano-British pottery was also excavated from CLA/11/2 and was identified as part of a thin spread of Roman period activity in Clare and suggesting that here, the land was likely fields at this time.

8.3 Test pit three (CLA/11/3)

Figure 6 - Location map of CLA/11/3

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern detached house set on a modern estate in the far north of the town. (28 March Place, Clare. TL 576936 246317).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.65m. The lowest levels (context 6 and below) appear to constitute largely undisturbed pre-modern deposits, with no recent pottery finds but some clay pipe stems. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Test pit three produced two worked flints, from levels which also contained modern material, and so the flint is clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. A small amount of pottery was excavated from CLA/11/3 and includes a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware in the lower contexts of the pit, mixed in with post medieval sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware. Cologne Stoneware and English Stoneware were also both excavated from the upper half of the pit with two sherds of Victorian pottery.

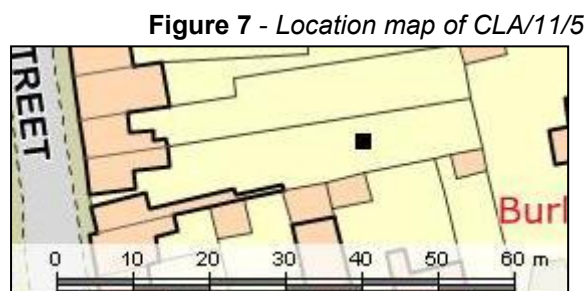
TP	Context	EMW		GRE		WCS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2					1	3	1	7			1600-1720
3	4			1	2					2	4	1550-1900
3	6	1	7	1	12							1100-1600

Table 3 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/3

The location of CLA/11/3 is the most northern test pit of those excavated in Clare in 2011 and sits on the very edge of the modern development. Despite this, there is some evidence for activity in the high medieval period (mid-11th– mid 14th century), although as this is limited to one sherd of pottery, it seems likely that this area of higher ground north of the medieval town was utilised at this time as anything more intensive than manured open fields. Such an interpretation is supported by the very small volume of finds of any date from this test pit. The area probably continued in agricultural use through the post-medieval until the mid-20th century when the current housing estate was built. Small numbers of mostly recent finds were also recovered and include coal, a thin sheet of metal, slate, possible breeze block fragment, modern drain fragments, CBM and tile, iron nails, green glass, clay pipe and a small plastic toy soldier shooting a gun.

8.4 Test pit five (CLA/11/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage opposite the church to the east. It was also the eastern of two pits to be excavated within the property, see also CLA/11/18. (Rosina Cottage, 16 Church Street, Clare. TL 577040 245442).



Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. All excavated levels contained material of modern origin. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit five produced one worked flint and one fire-cracked flint, from levels which also contained modern material, and so the flint is clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 2 (sheep radius), 4 and 5. The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/5 dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds excavated from each context. These were mixed in with three sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware in the upper half of the pit.

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1			1	24	14	85	1550-1900
5	2					19	76	1800-1900
5	3	1	10	2	8	35	94	1400-1900
5	4					21	106	1800-1900
5	5					33	135	1800-1900
5	6					7	23	1800-1900

Table 4 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/5

Despite the location of CLA/11/5 opposite the church in the centre of the town, there is little evidence for early occupation on site. However, this may remain to be found in unexcavated contexts. The excavated pottery suggests that there was limited activity on site during the 15th and 16th centuries. This was before the current house was built in the 17th century, when it was apparently constructed to fill in an archway between existing houses. The peak of archaeologically-attested activity on this site dates to the 19th century and later with a mix of both later pottery and finds through the test pit. The finds consist of green, orange and clear glass, tile, CBM, silver foil, coal, slate, snail shells, a white plastic wrapper, iron nails and bolts, iron scraps, mortar, lead window lining, a large metal button (a crown with initials under it) and clay pipe.

8.5 Test pit six (CLA/11/6)

Figure 8 - Location map of CLA/11/6

Test pit six was excavated in the large enclosed garden to the west of a Grade II listed late 18th century house fronting the main road leading out of the town to the south-west. It was also one of two pits excavated within the property; see also CLA/11/17. (The White House, 10 Nethergate Street, Clare. TL 576750 244988).



Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. The lowest levels (context 6 and below) appear to constitute largely undisturbed pre-modern deposits, with some modern glass but no recent pottery finds below context 4). Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 2, 4, 5 and 6, all identified fragments being sheep/goat and cow. A small amount of medieval pottery was excavated from the lower half of CLA/11/6, with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Ware all identified. A number of both post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery sherds were recovered throughout the upper half of the test pit. The absence of post-medieval pottery from spits below 30cm suggests that these levels represent undisturbed medieval deposits, with the sheep/goat and cow remains inferred also likely to date to that period. The presence of one young animal and lower limb bones may indicate processing of slaughtered animals on this site.

TP	Context	EMW		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	3	1	6	1550-1900
6	2									4	60	1800-1900
6	3							1	2	8	33	1550-1900
6	4					1	6	1	18			1400-1600
6	5							2	7			1550-1600
6	6			2	9							1150-1200
6	8	1	3									1100-1200

Table 5 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/6

The location of CLA/11/6 on the edge of the south western edge of the town and the lack of earlier pottery and finds excavated from the test pit suggests that the land along the roadway into the town was most likely utilised as manured open fields, outside the main area of occupation. Evidence from test pit six suggests that low levels of activity between the 12th and 16th centuries, with occupation only evident after the current house was built in the 18th century. The finds recovered include CBM, coal, tile, snail shells, orange and green bottle glass, oyster shell, clay pipe, iron nails and scrap pieces of metal and suggest later disturbances to context six, with only oyster shell and a sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware excavated from context eight and may be an undisturbed medieval layer.

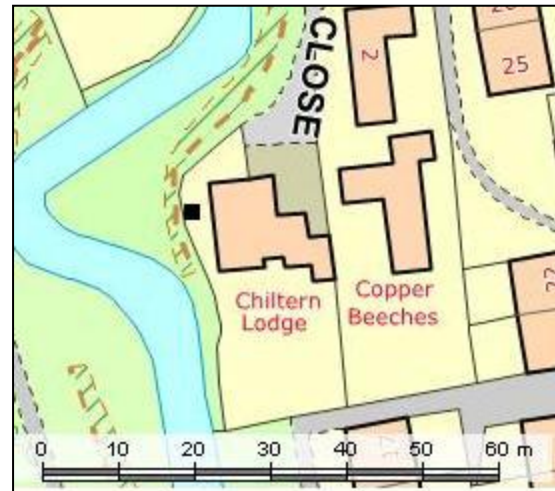
8.6 Test pit seven (CLA/11/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the flowerbed immediately to the west of a modern house, set on the higher ground overlooking the River Stour. (Chiltern Lodge, Riverbank Close, Clare. TL 577285 245373).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test pits yielded few finds. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 1 and 5. Six sherds of Victorian pottery were the only pottery excavated from CLA/11/7.

Figure 9 - Location map of CLA/11/7



TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
7	5	6	100	1800-1900

Table 6 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/7

CLA/11/7, on the higher ground east of the river produced no evidence for occupation until the after the 19th century. The proximity of the test pit to the side of the house doubtless explains the large amount of builder's rubble that was found from the construction of the house in the later 20th century. The finds consist of asbestos, coal, modern tile, clear glass, CBM and tile, iron nails and bolts, pieces of scrap metal, mortar, concrete, orange and green bottle glass, oyster shell, slate and a black bottle stopper with "Ward & Son FOXEARTH ESSF" written on the base.

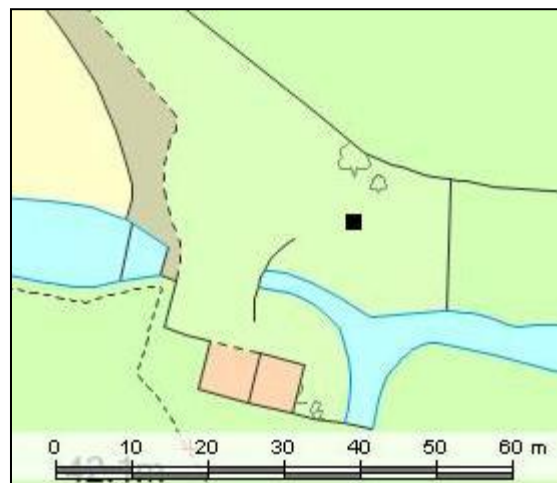
8.7 Test pit eight (CLA/11/8)

Figure 10 - Location map of CLA/11/8

Test pit eight was excavated in an open grassed area immediately north of the weir and disused watermill. It was one of two pits excavated on this land – see also CLA/11/22. (The Mill House, Mill Road, Clare. TL 577496 245093).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit eight produced one large worked flint flake, from levels which also contained modern material, and so the flint is clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 1 (rabbit pelvis), 6 and 7 (both cow). Victorian pottery was excavated only from context four of CLA/11/8.



TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
8	4	7	28	1800-1900

Table 7 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/8

All the activity related to CLA/11/8 dates to after the 19th century, most likely when cottages and works related to the mill were present. A number of layers of hardcore were excavated through so the land has been built up a lot with a mixture of finds also recovered through the pit. These consist of coal, modern brown glazed tile, iron nails, slate, CBM, clear glass, concrete, tile, green glass and a large number of pieces of slag, which means there was likely metal working associated as part of the mill. No other evidence for occupation has been identified in this part of the Mill site.

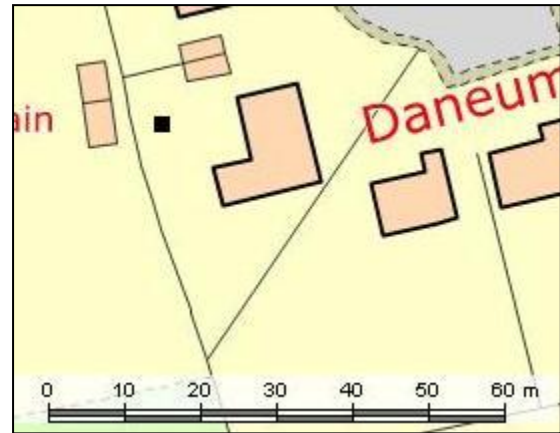
8.8 Test pit nine (CLA/11/9)

Figure 11 - Location map of CLA/11/9

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern detached house set in the far south west of the town. (6 Daneum Holt, Clare. TL 576328 244639).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This pit produced few finds. One cow premolar represented the only animal bone recovered from this pit, from context 4. A single tiny sherd of Victorian pottery was the only pottery excavated from CLA/11/9.



		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
9	4	1	1	1800-1900

Table 8 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/9

The location CLA/11/6 in the far south west of the town has yielded no evidence for activity until the 19th century, when the land was most likely utilised for farming, until the current housing estate was built in the later 20th century. A few finds were also recovered, including clear glass, coal, tile, iron nails, oyster shell and clay pipe.

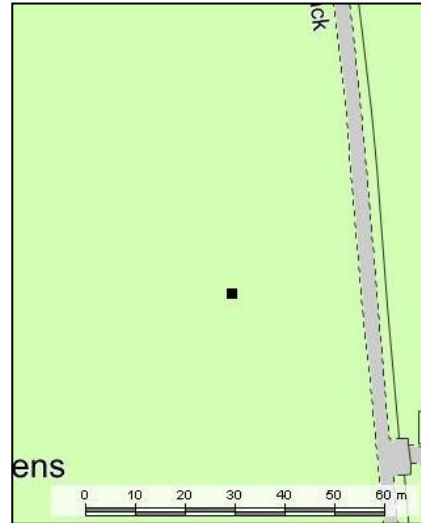
8.9 Test pit 10 (CLA/11/10)

Figure 12 - Location map of CLA/11/10

Test pit 10 was excavated on an area of allotments immediately west of Clare Camp. (Allotment Gardens, West of Clare Camp, Clare. TL 576628 245762).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single rodent bone was the only animal bone found. All the pottery excavated from CLA/11/10 dates to after the 15th century with single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Manganese Ware both identified. The majority of the pottery recovered however dates to the Victorian period, with a number of sherds found through the upper three contexts.



TP	Context	GRE		MANG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1			1	3	10	43	1700-1900
10	2					11	22	1800-1900
10	3					25	75	1800-1900
10	4	1	10					1550-1600

Table 9 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/10

CLA/11/10 produced no ceramic evidence for activity before the 16th century, but did yield one very large core-reducer flake, possibly of Levalloisian style. This was potentially interesting given its proximity to Clare Camp. However, the artefact was found on the ground surface of the allotment plot and could easily have been moved in recent times. It may have been that there were houses present on site in the 19th century, which would explain the increase in activity, or the area has been allotments or similar for the last 100 years or so. This later activity also relates to the majority of the finds that were also recovered, consisting of clear and green glass, tile, CBM, slate, iron nails and bolts, coal, concrete, oyster shell and the pointed part of the top of a fence railing.

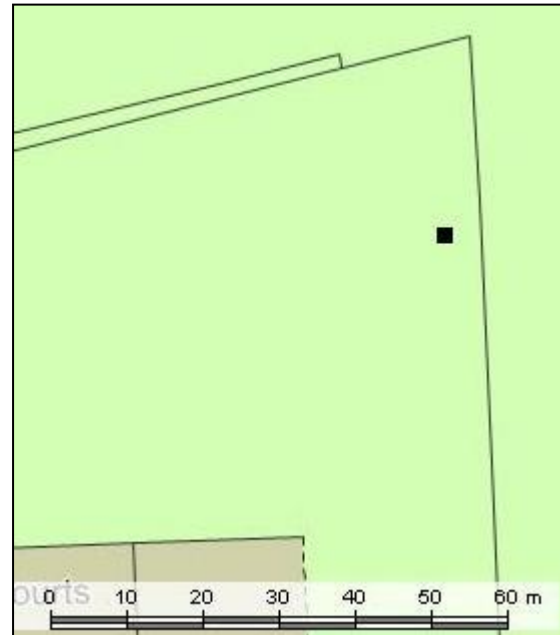
8.10 Test pit 11 (CLA/11/11)

Figure 13 – Location map of CLA11/11

Test pit 11 was excavated near the north western boundary of the playing field at Clare Primary School. (Clare Primary School, Erbury Place, Clare. TL 576693 245618).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 11 produced one worked flint, possibly a core reducer and one fire-cracked flint, from levels which also contained modern material, and so the flint is clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. One bird bone was found. Three sherds of Victorian pottery were the only ceramic finds from test pit 11.



TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
11	1	1	4	1800-1900
11	2	2	4	1800-1900

Table 10 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/11

Very few other finds were excavated from CLA/11/11, despite its location immediately south of Clare Camp, suggesting that the land has remained largely unused until the 19th century and especially until the primary school was built. Finds recovered consisted of tile, CBM, coal, metal wire, iron nails, oyster shell and clear glass and all relate to this later activity on site. A single small piece of slag was also recovered from context three, which may suggest metal working close to the site, although this may alternatively have been bought in with material for manuring fields.

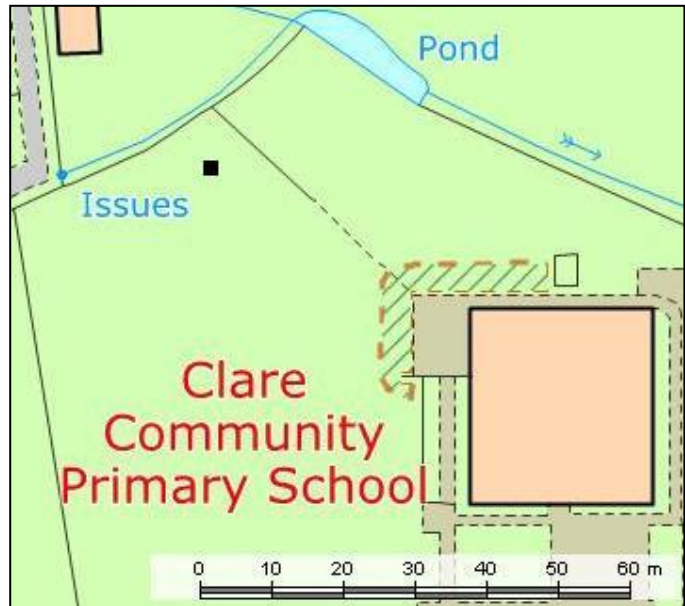
8.11 Test pit 12 (CLA/11/12)

Figure 14 - Location map of CLA/11/12

Test pit 12 was excavated towards the north east corner of the primary school playing field. It was one of two dug within the school – see also CLA/11/16. (Clare Middle School, Cavendish Road, Clare. TL 577608 245708).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This pit produced very few finds. Two small fragments of unidentifiable animal bone were recovered, but no pottery was found.

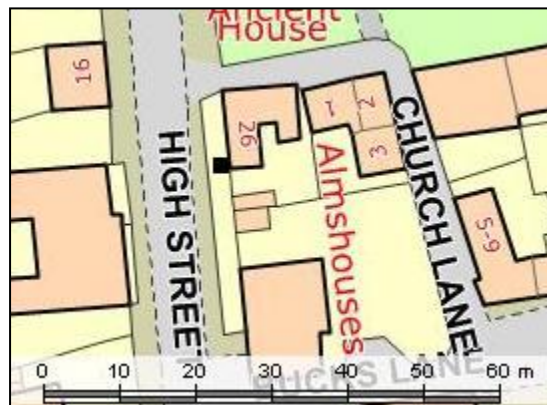


The location of CLA/11/12 in the far north east of the town and with the few finds that were excavated suggest non-intensive land use prior to the construction of the school. The few finds probably relate to this period of building, consisting of tile, CBM, clear glass and iron nails which were excavated through all four contexts of the pit.

8.12 Test pit 13 (CLA/11/13)

Figure 15 - Location map of CLA/11/13

Test pit 13 was excavated on a narrow strip of grass immediately west of a Grade I listed later-15th century house, situated on the southern edge of the churchyard. (Ancient House, 26 High Street, Clare. TL 576940 245408)



Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Contexts below 60cm appear to almost exclusively predate 1700 with very limited modern material found. It seems that the very lowest levels may have touched upon upper layers of undisturbed medieval deposits which also contained ceramics of 8th-11th century date. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 13 produced seven worked flint artefacts, including several flakes, two blades, one large core-reducer and a probable awl. Although these were all from levels which also contained modern material, this number of finds does strongly suggest prehistoric activity of some sort in the vicinity. More than 30 fragments of animal bone were recovered, including numerous cow, sheep/goat and pig with single fragments of rabbit (context 3) and mouse (context 7). Context 6 and 7, possibly undisturbed medieval deposits included a sheep/goat scapula and radius and a deciduous incisor from a pig. The sheep could have been purchased in, but the tooth strongly suggests that one or more pigs were kept in the back of this essentially urban property before being slaughtered before maturity, doubtless in the autumn, to provide food over the winter. Single sherds of both Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware and Late Saxon Thetford Ware were both excavated from the lower contexts of CLA/11/13. These were mixed in with a large number of medieval sherds, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, all of 12th-14th century date. A smaller amount of post-medieval pottery was also recovered, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware, Manganese Ware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery excavated however dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	IW		THET		EMW		HG		HGW		GRE		MANG		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1																	6	13	1800-1900
13	2					2	4	2	20									9	27	1100-1900
13	3												1	6				12	63	1700-1900
13	4					2	11	6	29	1	6					1	4	6	56	1100-1900
13	5			1	3	4	15	2	22			1	2			1	4	1	2	900-1900
13	7	1	3					2	6											720-1200

Table 11 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/13

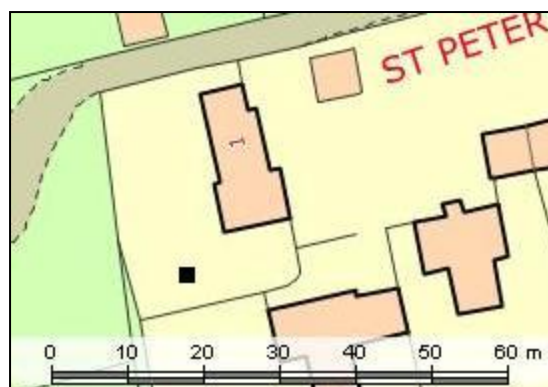
Evidence for middle Saxon activity from this site, in the centre of the current town and immediately south of the church, suggests to the likelihood of a middle Saxon pre-village nucleus, possible adjacent to the site of an early church. This site seems to have continued in occupation through the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. The high levels of medieval activity does suggest an earlier dwelling was present before the current house was built in the later 15th century, after which there was a shift in settlement or activity patterns as less pottery was being deposited on site, a pattern which continued through the post-medieval period. An increase in activity as reflected in pottery and in site disturbance was evident after the 19th century with a mix of modern finds consisting of nails and bolts,

tile, concrete, clear glass, CBM, slate, mortar, coal, plastic, a clear glass marble, perspex, a metal bottle cap, a half penny coin dated to 1897 and iron scraps, with oyster shell, clay pipe and a possible piece of slag, the latter suggesting metal working on or close to site.

8.13 Test pit 14 (CLA/11/14)

Figure 16 - Location map of CLA/11/14

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern detached house on the west side of the present town, in a close set back from the main road on slightly higher ground overlooking the church to the east. (Clover House, 1 St Peters Court, Clare. TL 576820 245429)



Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. From context 4, little or no modern material as found, with the single tiny sherd of Victorian glazed ceramic found in context considered likely to have originated from higher levels and most likely dislodged from the section during excavation. It seems likely therefore that undisturbed medieval deposits survive intact below about 40cm on this site. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 14 produced one fire-cracked flint which may be a remnant core of Mesolithic date, and a chert flake, all from levels which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Animal bone was recovered from contexts 2, 3, 4 and 6. The possibly undisturbed medieval contexts 5 and 6 produced cow (phalanges) and, rather interestingly, a femur from a horse (context 6). A single sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware was excavated from context five of CLA/11/14, mixed in with a number of medieval sherds, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware, all dating to the 12th-14th centuries. An additional three sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were also identified with eight Victorian sherds from the upper half of the test pit.

TP	Context	IW		EMW		HED		HG		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1			1	5							3	6	1100-1900
14	2							1	1	1	26	5	14	1150-1900
14	4			3	14			1	20	2	79			1100-1600
14	5	1	4			1	1	1	4					720-1250
14	6							1	4			1	1	1150-1900

Table 12 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/14

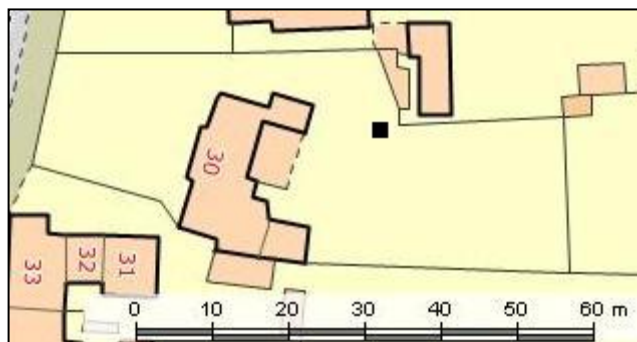
CLA/11/14 yielded evidence of middle Saxon activity, from a site is slightly uphill from the church to the west. Generally the fewer finds and pottery that were excavated here, especially in comparison to CLA/11/13, does suggest less intensive occupation on the higher ground away from the main High Street area, although there does appear to be quite a lot of activity on site during the high medieval and then again briefly into the early post medieval periods. From the 16th century until the current house was built in the later 20th century, the land certainly seems to have been used as fields, with the greatest disturbances evident due to the construction of the house. The finds consist of asbestos, CBM, tile, tarmac, plastic, coal, modern nails, green and clear glass, concrete, slate, iron

nails and bolts and scrap pieces of metal that were mixed in with potentially earlier finds of clay pipe and oyster shell.

8.14 Test pit 15 (CLA/11/15)

Figure 17 - Location map of CLA/11/15

Test pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed house of possible 16th century date, set back from the main road just to the north of the church. (The Grove, 30 Callis Street, Clare. TL 577022 245579)



Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. It seems likely the largely undisturbed medieval deposits survive in the lowest levels of this site as no later pottery was found and other later finds petered out in context 7. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, and the presence of a water pipe, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7. A small amount of pottery was excavated from CLA/11/15, consisting of two sherds of medieval Hertfordshire Greyware and a single post medieval English Stoneware sherd, which were mixed in with later Victorian pottery.

TP	Context	HG		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	2					4	4	1800-1900
15	3	1	6					1150-1200
15	5	1	26			3	12	1150-1900
15	6			1	4			1700-1800

Table 13 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/15

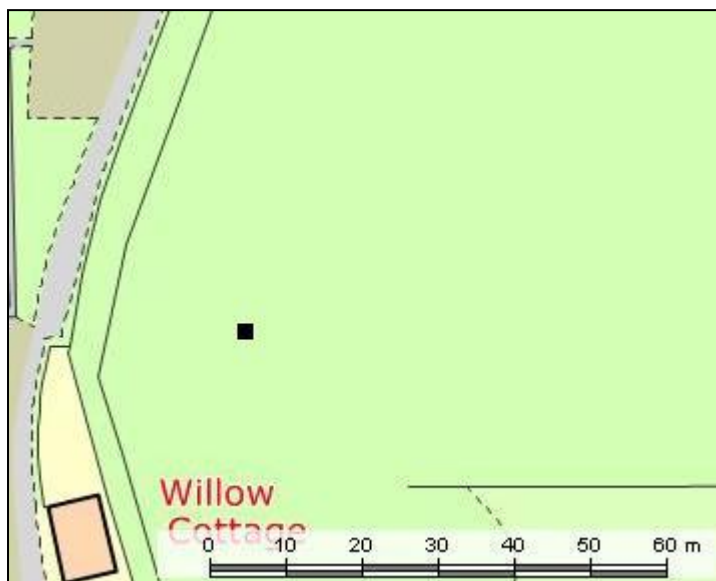
The two large sherds of Hertfordshire greyware suggest there was activity of some sort here during the 12th and 13th centuries. Given the location of this site just to the north of the church, more material of this date might have been expected, and it is possible, indeed quite likely, that additional early pottery remains to be discovered in unexcavated layers. Perhaps surprisingly, there is little pottery dating to the period after the existing hall house was built in the 16th century until the modern period. This may reflect a change in refuse disposal habits, or the presence of a structure over this plot. This part of the garden has, however, evidently been used to dispose of more recent rubbish. The finds consist of slate, CBM, coal, tile, modern screws and nails, scrap pieces of metal, concrete, iron nails and bolts, green glass, a toy metal aeroplane, oyster shell, clay pipe and two pieces of slag, which suggests metal working taking place either on or close to site.

8.15 Test pit 16 (CLA/11/16)

Figure 18 - Location map of CLA/11/16

Test pit 16 was excavated in the south west corner of Clare Middle School playing field. (Clare Middle School, Cavendish Road, Clare. TL 577308 245545) It was one of two pits excavated within the school ground, of which CLA/11/12 was the other.

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Largely undisturbed pre-modern deposits appear to survive below c. 50cm, as no modern finds came from the spits below this level. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Test pit 16 produced one large primary flint flake and two small fragments of fire-cracked flint, all from levels which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from contexts 1, 2 (cow upper molar) and 4. The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/16 dates to after the 15th century with a number of sherds of German Stoneware, English Stoneware and Victorian sherds found mixed through the pit. Three sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware were also recovered from the lower half of the test pit.

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1					1	4	1	5			2	3	1550-1900
16	2					1	5	2	4	2	12	1	1	1550-1900
16	3			1	2			1	9	1	2	3	24	1400-1900
16	4	2	6					4	13	1	3	1	1	1100-1900
16	5	1	1					1	1					1100-1600

Table 14 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/16

Unlike CLA/11/12, also excavated within the school playing fields, CLA/11/16, possibly due to its location closer to the main focus of settlement, yielded evidence for activity in the medieval and post medieval periods. The medieval pottery sherds are quite small and worn and suggest that this area may have been in use at this time as manured open fields rather than as settlement. However, the presence of three sherds of this date, is relatively high a field and suggests either that the field was intensively manured (hinting that it may have been demesne land) or was a more intensively-used horticultural plot, perhaps the very back of a toft plot. If additional medieval sherds are present in the unexcavated layers, it would be reasonable to infer the presence of contemporary settlement in this area. A similar pattern is evident in the post-medieval material, with quantities of Glazed Red Earthenwares which are higher than would be expected of a field, and certainly atypical of one lying any significant distance from settlement. Later 19th century disturbance is evidenced by more recent finds that were also recovered. These consist of tile, a red plastic

golf tee, CBM, plastic, iron nails, coal, clear glass, metal scraps and a small metal hoop with both oyster and cockle shells and clay pipe stem also excavated.

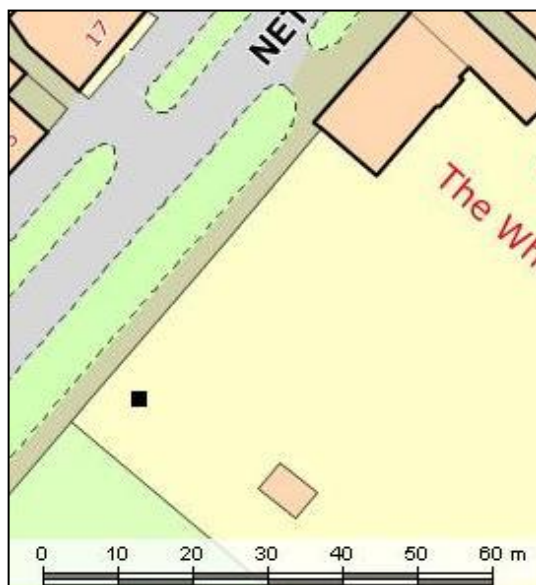
8.16 Test pit 17 (CLA/11/17)

Figure 19 - Location map of CLA/11/17

Test pit 17 was excavated in the large enclosed side garden of a Grade II listed late 18th century house fronting the main road out of the town to its south-west. This was one of two pits excavated within the property – see also CLA/11/6. (The White House, 10 Nethergate Street, Clare. TL 576813 245064).

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Very little modern material was found, suggesting little recent disturbance. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 17 produced one flint blade, from a level which also contained modern material and so clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered, all from contexts 5 and 6. Only a small amount of pottery was excavated from CLA/11/17, although the majority of it dates to the Late Saxon as Thetford Ware. These sherds were mixed in with both the medieval and post medieval pottery of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware. An additional two sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered. Given the preponderance of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval wares in this pit, it is tempting to postulate that the majority of the animal bone also dates to one or both of these periods. Context 5 yielded a cow phalange and unidentified fragments, with context 6 producing a phalange, a rib and a humerus, all sheep or goat. The presence of meat-bearing bones in these contexts is interesting to note.



TP	Context	THET		EMW		LMT		GRE		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	4													1	7	1800-1900
17	5			1	15			1	64			1	29			1100-1750
17	6	7	37	3	11	2	18	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	5	900-1900

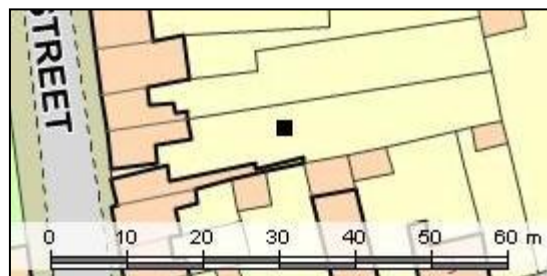
Table 15 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/17

Despite the location of CLA/11/17 on the south western edge of the town, evidence for late Saxon activity on site has been identified, which may have continued through to the early 12th century and was recovered in sufficient quantities to indicate the presence of contemporary settlement in the immediate vicinity. Further material of this date, and perhaps earlier, may remain in the unexcavated layers. After the 12th century, the volume of activity as indicated by pottery finds declines, suggesting a possible settlement shift leaving the site on the margins of the town, as it still is today. This area could have been open land, perhaps meadow, given its riverside situation, until the current house was built in the 18th century. After this, there is evidence of disturbance, given the mix of finds excavated. These consist of green and clear glass, coal, CBM, tile, iron nails, mortar and glazed tile found with clay pipe and oyster shell fragments.

8.17 Test pit 18 (CLA/11/18)

Figure 20 - Location map of CLA/11/18

Test pit 18 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage opposite the church to the east. It was the western-most of two pits to be excavated within the property, the other being CLA/11/5. (Rosina Cottage, 16 Church Street, Clare. TL 577027 245440).



Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Undisturbed levels containing material dating to c. 850-1400 AD were encountered below 40cm. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 18 produced several flint flakes, some of which may in fact be of natural origin and four fire-cracked flints, all from levels which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Nearly 50 fragments of animal bone were found in this test pit, from all levels except context 2. The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/18 dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds excavated from the upper four contexts and were mixed in with a range of post medieval wares including Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware. A large number of medieval wares were also identified, mainly through the lower contexts of the pit and consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Late Medieval Ware and German Stoneware. A single sherd of Roman pottery and a small amount of Late Saxon Thetford Ware were also identified from the lower half of the pit. It is interesting to note that context with little or no post-medieval pottery (context 4 and 5) produced the largest amounts of animal bone. Context 4 produced sheep/goat (rib radius, humerus), cow (Upper and lower limb, scapula and two teeth including one deciduous incisor) and rabbit bone, while context 5 produced sheep/goat (radius and rib), cow (radius and incisor), domestic fowl (humerus) and the only pig (upper molar).

TP	Context	RB		THET		EMW		HG		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	1																	5	40	56	141	1700-1900
18	2												1	4						79	232	1550-1900
18	3												4	40	4	10	2	15	94	337	1550-1900	
18	4	1	4	4	52	3	42	1	18	13	291	2	26	1	4					8	21	100-1900
18	5			9	46	20	255			1	10											900-1550

Table 16 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/18

Despite the proximity of this test pit with the other excavated within the same modern property (CLA/11/5), there is a difference in the archaeological evidence from this pit. Test pit 18 provides convincing evidence for occupation in both the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. No similar evidence was recovered from test pit 5, now sited in the same plot and dug to approximately the same depth (0.6m). This may indicate that the two pits were in different plots, with these in different usage, in the medieval and Anglo-Saxon period. However, a more likely explanation is that test pit 18, sited nearer the house and the modern street, which is likely to follow the medieval street line, lies within a domestic residential plot of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date, but pit 5, further back, lies beyond the end of the plot. This may provide evidence for the back line of toft plots at this date. From the 16th century, levels of pottery decline, paradoxically, perhaps as the current house was built in the 17th century. That this pattern is evident in both pits excavated in this property, suggests it may reflect a change in refuse disposal patterns. Again, similarly to CLA/11/5

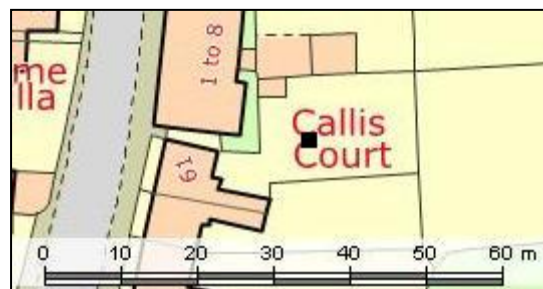
there is a peak of disturbance from the 19th century with a large number of later finds, consisting of mainly CBM and tile but with also clear, green and yellow glass, slate, modern screws and nails, clear plastic wire covering, concrete, mortar, iron nails and bolts, a piece of lead, pieces of scrap metal, the centre part of a battery and a thin flat metal hoop with oyster shell, clay pipe and a large piece of slag, which also suggests the possibility of metal working on or close to site.

8.18 Test pit 19 (CLA/11/19)

Figure 21 - Location map of CLA/11/19

Test pit 19 was excavated in the walled rear garden of an early 19th century cottage fronting the main road north out of the town. (19 Callis Street, Clare. TL 577029 245723).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of c.0.7m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Animal bone was recovered from contexts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, with the assemblage dominated by cow, including upper and lower limb and head elements and one immature sawn pelvis. The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/19 dates to the Victorian period, but a small number of earlier sherds were also recovered mixed throughout the excavated layers of the test pit. These consist of two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single sherd of Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, with an additional four sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.

TP	Context	EMW		HGW		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1							3	12	1800-1900
19	2	2	7			3	69	22	132	1100-1900
19	3			1	2			6	26	1450-1900
19	4							2	4	1800-1900
19	6					1	28	4	22	1550-1900

Table 17 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/19

The small amounts of both medieval and post medieval pottery which were excavated from CLA/11/19 suggest that this area was likely to have been in use as fields, possibly as meadow given its stream-side location, rather than settlement at that time. It is notable that this site is located to the north of the original town centre, but nonetheless on an important route out of the town. The largest volume of ceramic finds dates to after the construction of the present cottage in the 19th century. Pottery of Victorian and modern date is found in layers also yielding a range of modern finds, including large amounts of both CBM and tile, with slate, clay pipe, mortar, iron nails and bolts, coal, clear and green glass, pieces of scrap metal, and possible burnt brick fragments.

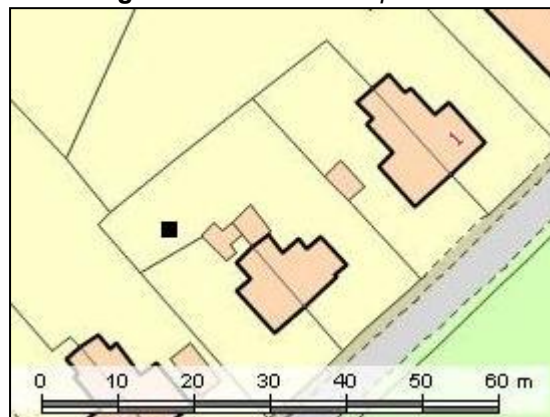
8.19 Test pit 20 (CLA/11/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a semi-detached modern house set in the far south west of the town and just south of the River Stour. (3 Ashen Road, Clare. TL 576729 2444469).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of c.0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 20 produced seven flint flakes and four fire-cracked flints, all from context 2 which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although such a large number, given the size of the pit, does strongly indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from context 1-4, mostly too fragmentary to be identifiable. One fragment was sawn (context 3). A single small sherd of Late Medieval Ware was excavated from the lowest context of CLA/11/20, with the rest of the pottery dating to after the 15th century. Small numbers of Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were both recovered, although the majority of pottery identified dated to the Victorian period.

Figure 22 - Location map of CLA/11/20



TP	Context	LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	1							5	15	1800-1900
20	2			2	21	1	1	14	50	1550-1900
20	3							13	45	1800-1900
20	4							5	12	1800-1900
20	5	1	2	2	5					1400-1600

Table 18 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/20

CLA/11/20, sited on the south side of the River Stour and away from the main settlement of Clare, has yielded no evidence of activity pre-dating until the 15th century. From then on, the few finds, including pottery indicate it was in use as manured fields. After the 19th century, when the current houses were built, there is a distinct rise in activity on this site. A range of finds were excavated and consist of CBM, tile, a metal belt buckle, fragments of modern drain, coal, slate, concrete, clear, blue and green glass, plastic wire covering, oyster shell, iron nails and pieces of scrap iron, plaster and two rectangular frames for a small purse from context three, the remnants of fabric still visible round the edges. A single small piece of slag was also identified, indicating metal working, although this may have been bought here during manuring rather than derive from activity on this site.

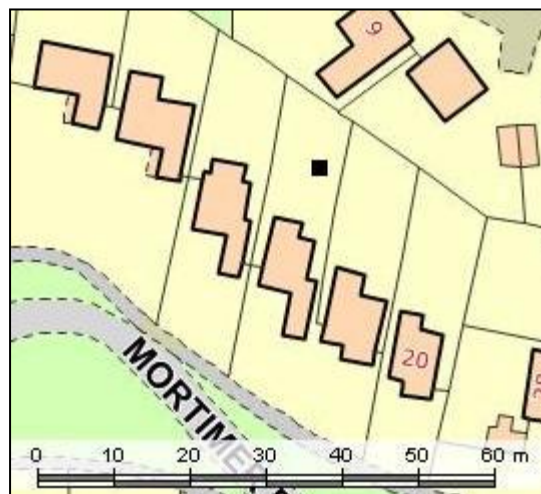
8.20 Test pit 21 (CLA/11/21)

Figure 23 - Location map of CLA/11/21

Test pit 21 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set on a large housing estate in the far north of the town. (18 Mortimer Place, Clare. TL 576763 246267).

Test pit 21 was excavated to a depth of c.0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from CLA/11/21 dates to the 16th century and later with individual sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Harlow Slipware both recovered with two sherds of Victorian pottery.



TP	Context	GRE		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
21	2			1	9			1600-1650
21	3					1	1	1800-1900
21	4	1	5			1	2	1550-1900

Table 19 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/21

Much like CLA/11/3, sited in the same modern housing estate, CLA/11/21 lies on higher ground in the far north of the present town. No material was found predating 1550 AD at the earliest (and the Glazed Red Earthenware recovered may be more recent than this, the earliest date at which it is manufactured). The majority of the finds relate to the construction of the 20th century housing development. These consist of metal wire, tile, plastic, fragments of breeze block, clear glass, coal, iron nails and lumps of scrap metal, CBM, modern tile, concrete and oyster shell.

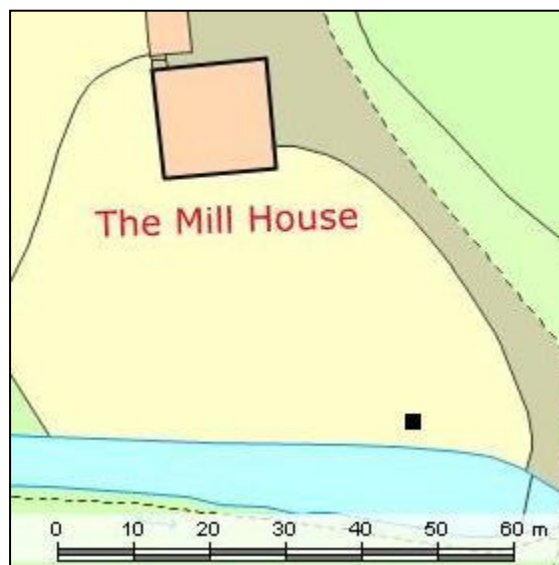
8.21 Test pit 22 (CLA/11/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the large open front garden of a Grade II listed mid-19th century house set in the south east of the town, just north of the weir to the River Stour. It was one of two test pits excavated on the property, the other being CLA/11/8. (The Mill House, Mill Lane, Clare. TL 577453 245098).

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 22 produced four worked flint artefacts including one core reducer, all from contexts which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Animal bone was recovered from contexts 3-6 and from context 9. The unidentified ungulate rib from the latter is interesting as it may be from levels close to or on natural at close to 1m in depth, although the find of a brick at the level suggests it may have been at least partially intruded into. The majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/22 dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper half of the test pit with a range of post 15th century wares, including German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

Figure 24 - Location map of CLA/11/22



TP	Context	GS		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
22	1	1	4					2	33	1500-1900
22	2							5	46	1800-1900
22	4							2	5	1800-1900
22	5			1	3	1	6			1550-1750

Table 20 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/22

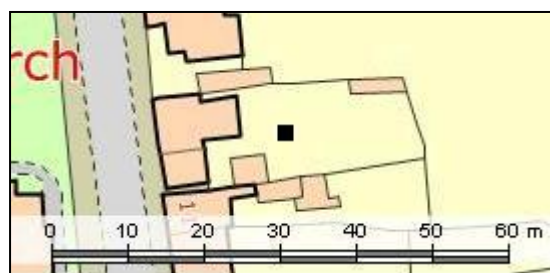
There is very little evidence for activity on the site of CLA/11/22, beyond the core of the town to the south east, before the 19th century, when the present mill and house were constructed. These later landscape changes doubtless relate to the large amount of both brick and tile which were excavated from the test pit. These were mixed in with coal, concrete, slate, clear and green glass, iron nails and bolts, clay pipe, mortar, oyster shell, pieces of scrap metal and five pieces of slag, suggesting that there was likely metal working on or close to site and associated with the mill workings.

8.22 Test pit 23 (CLA/11/23)

Figure 25 - Location map of CLA/11/23

Test pit 23 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage fronting the main road opposite the church to the west in the centre of the town. (9 Church Street, Clare. TL 577016 245473).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Test pit 23 produced five worked flint flakes and one fire-cracked flint, all from contexts which also contained modern material, and so are clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. More than 80 fragments of animal bone were discovered, including more than 40 unidentified foetal bones (contexts 2 and 3), probably all from the same individual. Identified species included sheep/goat (contexts 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8), cow (contexts 3, 5, and 6), pig (contexts (2 and 8), rabbit (context 3) and bird (context 3). Two of the pig bones were from an immature individual, and none were from meat-bearing parts of the body (head and lower limb). The most convincing meat-bearing elements were both cow, a rib from context 3 and a humerus from context 6. A wide range of pottery types were excavated from CLA/11/23 with the majority dating to after the 16th century and to the Victorian period. The post medieval wares identified consist of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Chinese Porcelain. A smaller amount of earlier pottery was also recovered from the lower half of the test pit dating to the Late Saxon as Thetford Ware and the medieval as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hedingham Ware.

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		HED		GS		GRE		SS		EST		SWSG		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
23	1																			11	26	1800-1900
23	2									5	33			1	2	2	2	1	3	54	139	1550-1900
23	3									5	38					1	1			34	115	1550-1900
23	4							1	4	1	23	1	4					1	2	15	48	1550-1900
23	5	1	13							5	32					1	4	1	3	24	66	1550-1900
23	6							1	24	4	17									6	22	1500-1900
23	7			4	21	1	17															1100-1250
23	8	3	9							1	7									1	2	900-1900

Table 21 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/23

The pottery excavated from test pit 24 provides convincing evidence for settlement in the immediate vicinity from the later Anglo-Saxon period onwards, with the only clear break in the pottery sequence being in the later medieval period (later 14th – mid 16th centuries). The lowest spits appears to intrude onto undisturbed medieval deposits, with little modern material found in context 7 and the two small sherds of post-1500 AD pottery found in context 8 probably disturbed from the section during excavation or cleaning. It is notable that this site lies immediately east of the church, in the centre of the present town. Activity represented by pottery increased into the post-medieval, particularly after the present house was built in the 17th century, with significant quantities of Glazed Red Earthenwares recovered. This is a period when the pottery indicates above average disposable income, with a range of imported wares recovered. Very large volumes of pottery of 19th century date and other modern material were recovered from upper layers. These finds consist of a

number of sherds of brick and tile with fragments of modern drain, clear and green glass, coal, iron nails and bolts, mortar/plaster, concrete, slate, metal wire, scraps of waste metal, plastic and metal buttons, part of a very small spanner, a tiny red bead and a small blue bead, a glass marble, oyster and cockle shell, clay pipe and a single piece of slag from context one, suggesting metal working on or close to site.

8.23 Test pit 25 (CLA/11/25)

Figure 26 - Location map of CLA/11/25

Test pit 25 was excavated in the only possible location within this small, landscaped garden, on the highest part of the plot close to the property boundary bordering Clare Camp immediately to the west. (9 Common Street, Clare. TL 577016 245473).

Test pit 25 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Test pit 25 produced two worked flint artefacts, a core-reducing flake and a core fragment, and one fire-cracked flint, all from contexts which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. A small number of animal bones, all teeth, were found in contexts 1 (cow) and 3 (cow and sheep/goat), both of which produced pottery of predominantly modern date mixed in with earlier material. Single sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Ware were all excavated from the upper contexts of CLA/11/25. These were mixed in with a number of post medieval wares including Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period with a large number of sherds excavated from the upper three contexts.

TP	Context	EMW		HG		LMT		GRE		WCS		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1							2	52							34	90	1550-1900
25	2	1	7			1	4	1	10	1	4	1	9	1	9	55	251	1100-1900
25	3			1	3											20	109	1150-1900

Table 22 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/25

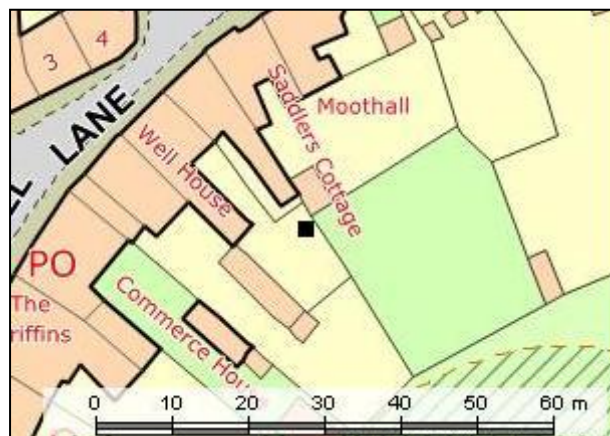
The level that CLA/11/25 was sited on is the original ground surface before the current houses were built. The pottery recovered suggests that this area was in non-intensive use, most likely as fields, from the medieval period onwards. However, it is entirely possible that more material remains to be found in the unexcavated levels. The peak of activity as represented by pottery was evident from the 19th century onwards, possibly when the houses were built and the area landscaped. The finds reflect this later activity with tile, CBM, modern screws, clear, green, orange and blue glass, mortar, slate, iron nails, coal, plastic drinks bottle cap and fragments of modern drain were all recovered with fragments of clay pipe.

8.24 Test pit 26 (CLA/11/26)

Figure 27 - Location map of CLA/11/26

Test pit 26 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a cottage fronting the road in the centre of the town, with a garden that backs onto the north western corner of the motte. (Well House, Well Lane, Clare. TL 577007 245257).

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to the presence of a wall through the test pit, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Test pit 26 produced two fire-cracked flints, both from contexts which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. A small number of animal bones were found, with all identifiable fragments being cow (context 3 and 4a) and pig (context 4b). A single sherd of Late Saxon Thetford Ware was excavated from context 3, with a single sherd of later medieval German Stoneware and three sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware in other contexts. The vast majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian period, with large numbers recovered through the upper half of the test pit.

TP	Context	THET		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
26	1							13	88	1800-1900
26	2							20	147	1800-1900
26	3	1	3					17	121	900-1900
26	4B					1	130	1	6	1550-1900
26	5A							2	11	1800-1900
26	5B			1	5					1500-1550
26	6A					1	26	2	11	1550-1900
26	7A					1	1			1550-1600

Table 23 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/26

The single sherd of Thetford ware came from context 3, which also contained modern material, and so clearly not in situ, although it may nonetheless indicate activity in the vicinity in the Anglo-Saxon period. More material of this early date may be present in unexcavated levels beneath the excavated features. The wall discovered in test pit 26 was visible from 0.3m depth. It was constructed of flint and mortar and orientated north-west – south-east. A smaller wall of constructed of bricks and mortar was also exposed running north east at right angles from the original wall. Excavation continued either side of this feature, with context being divided into 'a' and 'b' at each level. The flint wall appears to have been a garden wall, potentially dating from the post-medieval period when the houses were built, with the smaller wall possibly from a later outbuilding. Both were demolished when the garden boundaries changed to what they are today. 19th century and later disturbance may relate these changes given the mix of later finds and pottery also excavated from test pit 26. The finds consist of CBM, tile, slate, clear and green glass; coal, modern nails and screws, concrete, mortar, oyster shell, iron nails and scraps of waste metal with clay pipe, and burnt stone.

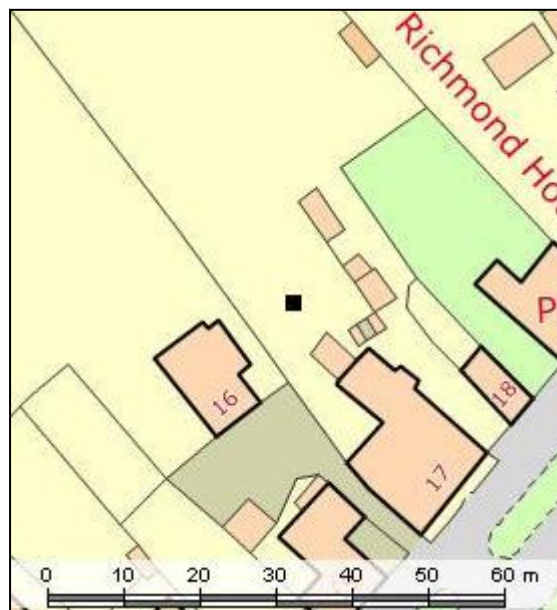
8.25 Test pit 27 (CLA/11/27)

Figure 28 - Location map of CLA/11/27

Test pit 27 was excavated close to the rear of a Grade II* listed likely 15th century house fronting the main road leading out of the town to the south and west. (The Red House, 17 Nethergate Street, Clare. TL 576789 245133).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large number of animal bones were found in test pit 27, including sheep/goat, cow, pig and (unusually) horse (metacarpal, context 2). A wide range of pottery types were excavated from CLA/11/27 and include a single small sherd of Bronze Age pottery from context five. This was mixed in with a number of Late Saxon Thetford Ware sherds and medieval wares of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware. Contexts 4 and below are dominated by wares dating to 850-1500 AD and it is interesting to note that (with the exception of a group of 10 ribs all from context 3) the great majority of the animal bone came from these levels, including identified sheep/goat (2 teeth, metacarpal and scapula), cow (radius) and pig (incisor). A small amount of post medieval pottery was also recovered, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware and Chinese Porcelain. A number of Victorian sherds were also identified throughout the test pit, but with very few below 30cm, all of which may plausibly have derived from section cleaning.



TP	Context	BA		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		DW		HSW		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	1																			1	1	1800-1900
27	2			1	5	3	13			1	3					1	2			20	109	900-1900
27	3			1	5	2	13	1	4					1	2			1	6	10	32	900-1900
27	4			4	25	2	3			2	5	1	125							1	7	900-1900
27	5	1	2	2	4	3	48	1	4	2	2	2	17							2	3	2000BC-1900
27	6			1	2	4	43					1	117					1	16	1	2	900-1900
27	7			3	18																	900-1100
27	8					1	4													3	19	1100-1900

Table 24 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/27

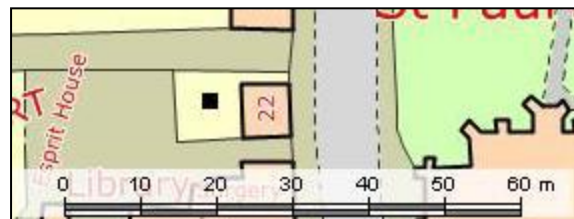
The only sherd of Bronze Age pottery from the 2011 test pitting in Clare was excavated from CLA/11/27 (context 5). This, along with a flint flake from context 8, is possibly indicative of prehistoric activity along the river to the south of the present town. The context which produced the pottery has clearly been disturbed in later periods, but the flake may be form an undisturbed horizon just above the natural. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity on this site was prevalent in this test pit, with high sherd counts for both Thetford Ware and Early Medieval Sandy Wares indicating quite intense occupation on site during these periods. This is particularly interesting given the location of the site out of the core of the town to the south west. Activity seems to decline in the later medieval period, however. It seems likely that most of these deposits have been disturbed in the post-medieval and Victorian periods, although the lower levels less so. However, the quantity and un-abraded character of the ceramic assemblage indicates that they have not been

moved around much. After the house was built in the 15th century and the land was incorporated into a garden, there is a drop off in the pottery recovered, until the 19th century that is. A probable Victorian ash pit was excavated through the north eastern half of CLA/11/27 where large amounts of bottle glass were deposited through the pit with tile, CBM, coal, slate, iron nails, concrete, oyster shell, 5 small bullet casings, clay pipe, scraps of waste metal and snail shells.

8.26 Test pit 28 (CLA/11/28)

Figure 29 - Location map of CLA/11/28

Test pit 28 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed late 18th or early 19th century timber framed cottage fronting the main road through the town, opposite the church to the east. (22 High Street, Clare. TL 576911 245470).



Test pit 28 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 28 revealed three flint flakes and one fragment of burnt stone, all from contexts which also contained later material, and so were clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. A large amount of both Late Saxon and high medieval pottery were excavated from the lower half of CLA/11/28. These consist of Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Mill Green Ware and Late Medieval Ware. These derived from deposits which appeared undisturbed below c. 50cm. It is interesting to note that these lower contexts also produced large amounts of animal bone, including sheep/goat (upper and lower limb and teeth), cow (lower limb and rib) and pig (mandible). The upper contexts of the test pit revealed a large number of Victorian sherds mixed in with a number of post medieval sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		HG		MG		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	1											3	7			1	9			31	45	1400-1900
28	2					1	3							2	13					39	61	1200-1900
28	3													3	11	3	23			54	88	1550-1900
28	4	1	5	2	17	1	5					2	7	3	19	2	3			20	33	900-1900
28	5	17	94	11	43	8	60	9	72	2	6	2	4	3	23	1	1	1	2	1	6	900-1900
28	6	6	37	12	68	5	52															900-1250
28	7	7	51	15	149	2	9															900-1250
28	8	4	25	2	13																	900-1200

Table 25 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/28

Intense late Saxon and medieval activity has been identified at CLA/11/28, another site near the church. The pottery from test pit 28 is also indicative of essentially continual occupation from the 10th century through to the present day. A broad range of other finds were also recovered, consisting of CBM, tile, clear, blue and green glass, modern nails and screws, iron nails and bolts, oyster, whelk and winkle shells, coal, fragments of plastic, pieces of scrap metal, mortar, concrete, bottle tops, the centre part of a batter, a coin dated to 1945, clay pipe, a metal shoe sole protector, a possible slate pencil, a wooden bead and a handmade dice. The presence of a number of pieces of slag also suggest metal working on or close to site.

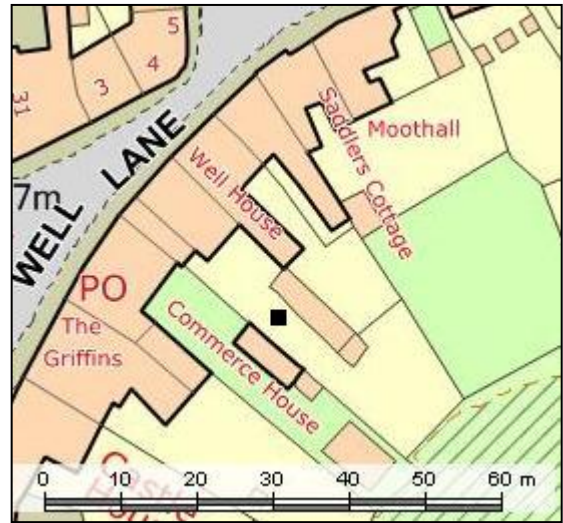
8.27 Test pit 29 (CLA/11/29)

Figure 30 - Location map of CLA/11/29

Test pit 29 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a cottage fronting the main road in the centre of the town; the garden also backs onto the north west corner of the motte. (Clare Pharmacy, Well Lane, Clare. TL 576997 245248).

Test pit 29 was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 29 produced a small amount of animal bone from contexts 2 (cow vertebra), 5 (bird ulna), 6 and 8 (sheep/goat rib). All the pottery excavated from CLA/11/29 dates to the 16th century and later and were also all recovered through the upper half of the test pit. The vast majority of this date to the Victorian period with a small number of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware were both also identified.



TP	Context	GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
29	2	2	7	1	4	7	41	1550-1900
29	3	1	5			1	16	1550-1900
29	5					2	10	1800-1900
29	6			1	5	1	4	1650-1900
29	7					3	42	1800-1900

Table 26 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/29

The location of CLA/11/29 in the south of the town appears to have been outside the later Saxon and medieval cores of the town as no pre 16th century activity has been identified. Only more intensive occupation is noted after the 19th century, potentially after the cottages were built, with a greater disturbance evident as a mix of finds were also recovered. These include a number of CBM and tile, green and clear glass, coal, iron nails, clay pipe, oyster shell, scraps of waste metal and four small pieces of slag, suggesting there was metal working on or close to site.

8.28 Test pit 30 (CLA/11/30)

Test pit 30 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house, set in an estate in the far north of the town. (10 Gilbert Road, Clare. TL 576916 246005).

Test pit 30 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 30 produced few finds, and no animal bone. A thick flint flake, with traces of possible retouching to create a scraper came from context 3 which had little later material and may have been largely undisturbed, possibly indicating prehistoric activity in the vicinity. A single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from context one of CLA/11/30 as well as two sherds of Victorian pottery from context four.

Figure 31 - Location map of CLA/11/30



TP	Context	RB		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
30	1	1	6			100-400
30	4			2	3	1800-1900

Table 27 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/30

The location of CLA/11/30 is in the higher ground clay lands of the north of the town, but also sits to the south of the modern estate, just to the north of Clare Camp. The Roman pottery here is the most northerly excavated from all the test pits in Clare and may be related to Clare Camp, or as use as fields. This lack of use is evident until the 19th century and then until the current house was built in the later 20th century. A small number of finds were also recovered, most of which relate to the construction of the housing estate, consisting of CBM, slate, iron nails, fragments of breeze block, coal, scraps of waste metal and oyster shell.

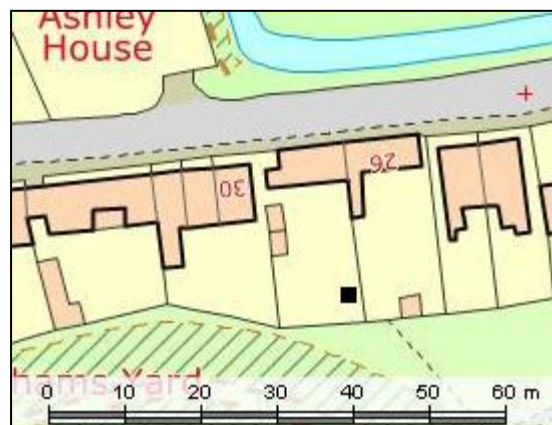
8.29 Test pit 31 (CLA/11/31)

Test pit 31 was excavated in the corner of a vegetable patch in an enclosed rear garden of a cottage fronting the main road east out of the town. (29 Cavendish Road, Clare. TL 577150 245407).

Test pit 31 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m over half of the pit. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Animal bone was found in contexts 1 and 2 and included sheep/goat (rib and lower limb), cow (vertebra), pig (immature tibia) and bird (skull). A single sherd of later medieval Cistercian Ware the only find pre-dating the 17th century, excavated from context 2. This was mixed in with post-medieval English Stoneware and a small number of Victorian sherds.

Figure 32 - Location map of CLA/11/31



TP	Context	CW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
31	1					1	17	1800-1900
31	2	1	5	2	11	9	81	1450-1900

Table 28 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/31

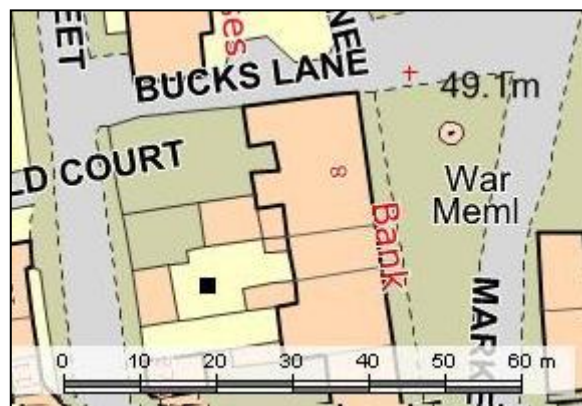
This test pit was not fully excavated, but the results so far suggest that the site may have been marginal to more focused medieval activity to the west, with also limited activity into the post medieval period also. Hints of later 19th century disturbances are evident with a range of later finds also recovered through the two contexts excavated. These consist of concrete, coal, CBM, iron nails and bolts, tile and a brown door knob on a metal rod. A single piece of slag was also recovered suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

8.30 Test pit 32 (CLA/11/32)

Figure 33 - Location map of CLA/11/32

Test pit 32 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a house built in the middle of the original market place in the centre of the town. (Barclay House, Market Hill, Clare. TL 576953 245353).

Test pit 32 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints and the presence of a pipe, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



More than 40 fragments of animal bone were recovered from test pit 32, most from context 2 and 3. These included sheep/goat (lower limb and rib), cow (vertebra) and pig (tooth and upper limb). A number of both late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were excavated from CLA/11/32, consisting of Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware. These were also mixed in with a smaller amount of post medieval pot of Delft Ware and English Stoneware with a number of Victorian sherds.

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		DW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
32	1													6	34	1800-1900
32	2	4	10	2	13	2	12	8	102	1	18	1	3	1	9	900-1900
32	3	3	14	1	2			1	23			1	5	1	15	900-1900

Table 34 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/32

The location of CLA/11/32 in the centre of the town, just west of the market area, is most likely why there are almost constant low levels of activity from the 10th century through to the present day. A lot of disturbance is also evident after the 19th century as a large pipe was recorded across the north of the test pit; running east-west and a large mix of finds were also excavated from the four contexts. These include slate, tile, iron nails and bolts, a white plastic curtain rail clip, a plastic button, coal, clear glass, concrete, a detachable metal drinks can ring pull, a white plastic plant tag with "Eileen Raffael" handwritten across it, a metal spring from a clothes peg, mortar, pieces of scrap iron, a possible nasal inhaler, a metal washer, oyster shell, clay pipe and three pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

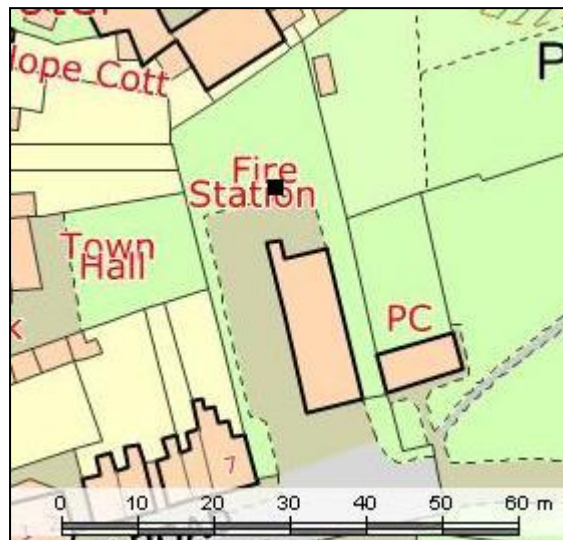
8.31 Test Pit 33 (CLA/11/33)

Figure 34 - Location map of CLA/11/33

Test pit 33 was excavated on an area of grass immediately north of the Fire Station building and west the original outer bailey for Clare Castle. (Clare Fire Station, Station Road, Clare. TL 577060 245356).

Test pit 33 was excavated to a depth of c0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 33 revealed two flint flakes, one fire-cracked and a possible core-reducing flake, all from contexts which also contained large amounts of later material, and so were clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Animal bone was found in all contexts except 6. The majority of the bone came from context 3, including sheep/goat (upper and lower limb and teeth), cow (unfused epiphysis), pig (vertebra) and rabbit (vertebra). The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/33 dates to the Victorian period, with a large amount identified through the test pit. Single sherds of both medieval Hertfordshire Greyware and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were also found mixed through the pit.



TP	Context	HG		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
33	1	1	7					9	25	1150-1900
33	2							2	11	1800-1900
33	3							5	18	1800-1900
33	4					1	3	7	51	1700-1900
33	5							14	216	1800-1900
33	6			1	4			19	539	1550-1900
33	7							9	78	1800-1900

Table 30 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/33

The small amounts of both the medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from CLA/11/33 suggest that there were limited activities on site during that time, despite its location just inside the outer bailey of the castle (the bank of which currently just stops to the north east of the fire station). The peak of activity is evident into the 19th century, when the area seems to have been used as a rubbish dump, given the large amounts of both Victorian pottery and the finds recovered. These consist of lots of CBM and tile, fragments of modern drain, clear, green and brown glass, coal, concrete, fragments of plastic, modern nails and screws, pieces of scrap iron, clay pipe, slate, iron nails and bolts, a metal shoe heel protector, mortar, lead piping, part of a battery, burnt clay and oyster shell. A number of pieces of slag were also identified, suggesting there was metal working on or close to site.

8.32 Test Pit 34 (CLA/11/34)

Figure 35 - Location map of CLA/11/34

Test pit 34 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set on the higher ground in an estate in the east of the town. (46 Highfield, Clare. TL 577421 245370).



Test pit 34 was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 34 revealed six struck flint flakes plus two others which might be of natural origin, plus two core fragments, all from contexts which also contained later material, and so were clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Nearly 20 fragments of animal bone were found, in context 3, 5 and 6. All identified fragments were sheep/goat (teeth, immature pelvis), all of which were found in contexts 5 and 6. Two sherds of Roman pottery were excavated from context six of CLA/11/34 and were mixed in with a large number of both late Saxon Thetford Ware sherds and medieval wares of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Heddingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late Medieval Ware. An additional four sherds of post medieval pottery were also recovered, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware, both found through the upper half of the test pit. Unusually, no pottery of 19th or 20th century date was found here.

TP	Context	RB		THET		EMW		HED		HGW		LMT		GRE		EST		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
34	3															1	1	1700-1800
34	4									1	1			1	3			900-1600
34	5			2	5	2	6			7	22	6	19					900-1550
34	6	2	9	2	12	3	24	3	20	3	24			2	2			900-1600
34	7			1	1	2	3			1	1							900-1500
34	8					3	4											1100-1200

Table 31 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/34

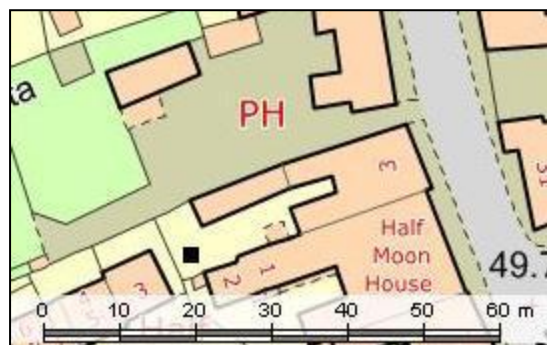
The Roman period pottery excavated from CLA/11/34 was the most westerly identified in the test pits excavated in Clare in 2011 and may be part of a scattered activity zone of this date north of the river, most likely as fields. More intense occupation is evident however in the late Saxon and medieval periods, possibly as it is an area of high ground, although it is just out of the centre of the town to the east and continues on site until the 16th century. After which the site has very little use, perhaps left as open fields due to the heavy clay soils present, until the current housing estate was built in the mid-20th century. A range of more recent finds were also excavated through the test pit, including coal, CBM, tile, concrete, a partially melted Lego brick, metal screws, iron nails and waste metal scraps, breeze block fragments and fragments of brown plastic with oyster shell, clay pipe and three pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

8.33 Test Pit 35 (CLA/11/35)

Figure 36 - Location map of CLA/11/35

Test pit 35 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed possible late 16th or 17th century building, now a shop fronting the main road through the centre of the town. (Hudgies Hardware, 3 High Street, Clare. TL 576915 245265).

Test pit 35 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Animal bone was recovered from test pit 35 from all excavated contexts. Identified species were sheep/goat (contexts 2-7), cow (context 3), pig (context 3), rabbit (context 2), cat (context 3) and rat (context 1 and 4). Test pit 35 contained 10 struck flint flakes, one fragment of fire-cracked flint and one of burnt stone all from contexts which also contained later material, and so were clearly not in situ, although they may nonetheless indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity – the large number of flakes found might make this more likely, although they may alternatively derive from knapping carried out during post-medieval wall building. Very small amounts of both late Saxon Thetford Ware and later medieval German Stoneware and Late Medieval Wares were also mainly recovered through the lower half of the test pit. The majority of the pottery excavated from CLA/11/35 dates to after the 16th century with Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware all mixed through the test pit with Victorian pottery.

TP	Context	THET		GS		LMT		GRE		DW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
35	1							1	6					2	2	1550-1900
35	2											1	4	11	87	1700-1900
35	3	1	2					1	3					11	90	900-1900
35	4							1	40					2	6	1550-1900
35	5					1	45	1	8					5	9	1400-1900
35	6			2	10	3	5	2	5	2	5	1	5	1	2	1500-1900
35	7	1	1					1	5			1	15	1	4	900-1900

Table 32 – Pottery excavated from CLA/11/35

Despite the central location of CLA/11/35 within the town, the pottery evidence suggests only limited activity from the late Saxon period onwards, although there is an increase after the 16th century, most likely when the current house was built. More intense occupation and disturbances are noted into the 19th century and later with a large range of both pottery and finds excavated through the test pit. The finds consist of CBM, tile, brick, slate, glass, coal, fragments of plastic, concrete, modern nails and screws, a lead rivet, mortar, plaster, iron nails, oyster, snail and winkle shells, a one penny coin dated to 1971, pieces of scrap metal, a metal button and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

9 Discussion

The 33 test pits excavated at Clare in 2011 involved the hand-searching, mostly by sieving through a 10mm mesh, of perhaps 20 cubic metres of spoil from 33 locations throughout the town. These excavations produced thousands of finds, with pottery finds alone totalling 1,874 sherds. Much of the excavated material was of relatively recent origin, dating to between 1800 AD and the present day, but the excavations did produce much new data from many periods: it is notable that nearly 30% of the ceramic finds dated to prior to 1800 AD. While the evidence from each test pit excavation reveals information about the historic use and development of the individual site where it took place (as has been presented in section 7), test pit excavation data is at its most valuable when data from a number of locations within the same settlement are synthesized and analysed together. In this way, the test pitting exercise becomes essentially an archaeological sampling programme carried out across a site which is the object of interest - in this case, the historic settlement of Clare. Such an approach is well-established as a means of investigating the extent and character of open sites (Orton 2000) – in the case of currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), the challenges which preoccupy the archaeologist are not the conventional ones of devising a sampling strategy which avoids bias across a site where pits could be placed anywhere, but of finding un-built up spaces within CORS where property owners are prepared to consent to (and even to carry out) archaeological excavations on their private land (Gerrard and Aston 2010; Lewis 2007).

Mapping the distribution of pottery finds is of critical importance in this, as pottery represents the only widely-found artefact type which is easily datable. The data from the test pit excavations can be used to produce a series of maps of the town for different historic periods, showing which areas produced pottery from each period. This can provide significant insights into the likely historic development of the settlement. Inevitably, the more pits that are excavated, the more reliable the picture derived. 33 pits at Clare represents a relatively small number, given the size of the settlement, but nonetheless some interesting patterns emerge. These are considered here in chronological order.

9.1 Prehistoric period

Test pit excavation within CORS is not an approach designed for advancing knowledge of the prehistoric period, as finds are rare and stone artefacts can be difficult to date closely, making reconstruction of patterns of activity from the pin-hole views containing mostly unstratified finds that test pits afford very difficult. The problem is compounded by problems of dating: the most common flint artefacts tend to be flakes, which may derive from prehistoric flint tool making or from flint-working during medieval or post-medieval building (as the walls of the church and castle at Clare testify). Burnt flint may be of prehistoric origin, but may also derive from later periods, although it is not commonly associated with sites post-dating c. 850 AD.

Overall, only a small percentage of the finds recovered from the 33 test pits excavated at Clare were of possible prehistoric date, as is the case with most test pit excavations within CORS. In total, just over 100 flint and stone artefacts were found, including a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery (test pit 27) and a range of struck flint flakes, blades and cores along with fragments of fire-cracked/burnt flint. The relative scarcity of prehistoric finds may be due in part to the fact that many of the test pits were not excavated to natural (only nine out of 33 pits excavated in Clare reached natural), but overall the number, while small, is not negligible and deserves some consideration. While not underestimating the limitations of the prehistoric evidence, some points of interest do emerge when the evidence from the test pit excavations is mapped and considered in context.

Overall, the distribution of prehistoric (and possibly-prehistoric) artefacts (figure 37, appendix 12.5) largely mirrors that of the test pits in general, although it is notable that pits in the centre of the town tend to produce larger numbers of flint artefacts. When broken down by type, however, some significant differences are apparent. Struck flakes (figure 38, appendix 12.5) are found in larger numbers in test pits in the centre of the present town than elsewhere, especially north of the main road through the town, which runs along the north side of the Stour, where five pits produced three or more flakes. The majority of the pits near Clare Camp also produced flakes, although none of these produced more than one. Flakes are much less common immediately south of the present main road, although more common in the pits to east of (but some distance from) Clare Castle. Burnt flint (figure 39, appendix 12.5) shows a similar pattern, although its distribution does not seem to be so affected by the road-line, rather clustering in the centre of Clare. A pattern quite different from either of these can be seen in the distribution of cores (figure 40, appendix 12.5), an artefact type much more securely datable to the prehistoric period than either flakes or burnt flint. Of the four cores found in the Clare test pits, only one was from a site in the centre of the town, but two came from pits near Clare Camp – both from pits which also produced a flint flake. Test pit 34, in the centre of a modern housing estate on the east of Clare, produced two cores, both from levels between 30 and 50 cm below the surface. It is also notable that the only scraper came from test pit 30, just north of Clare Camp, as did the heavily patinated and very large Levalloisian-style core reduction flake found on the surface of test pit 10.

It thus seems that a careful consideration of the flint finds allow for flint-working activity from two separate periods to be discerned at Clare. Many of the finds around the centre of the town – mostly represented by flakes of uncertain date - are likely to be from medieval and post-medieval construction of buildings such as the church and castle, while flint finds from other locations (including the cores) are more likely to be of prehistoric activity as, of course, is the Bronze Age pottery. If this is indeed this case, then the evidence hints at a pattern of activity in the prehistoric period which certainly includes the area around Clare Camp, and also the south-facing slopes of the north side of the valley of the river Stour, where locations around 50m OD seem to have been favoured.

9.2 Roman period

Very little material of Roman date was found during the Clare test pit excavations. Only four pits produced any Romano-British material, yielding in total just five sherds. One explanation for this may be that, as noted above, many of the pits were not excavated to natural, and thus may simply have stopped at too high a level to encounter Roman material which may have been present in lower levels. This certainly a possibility, and it can be noted that two of the four pits which did recover Roman pottery were excavated to natural, a much higher percentage than overall, wherein slightly less than 1/3 reached natural. However, some evidence can be cited to suggest that the distribution of Roman pottery from the Clare excavations might provide hints of a genuine pattern. Firstly, most of the Clare pits were excavated to at least 60cm, and test pit excavations in other CORs, such as nearby Long Melford¹⁶ (Lewis and Ranson in preparation) have shown that if Roman material is present, it usually begins to be found, in small amounts at least, at or above this level. Secondly, the distribution of the Roman pottery at Clare, thin as it is, does reflect that which we might expect: test pits two, 18 34 all lie just above the flood plain on south-facing slopes, and test pit 30 is, of course, just north of Clare Camp. In addition, the pit nearest the known Romano-British features in Nethergate Street was one of those which produced contemporary pottery.

¹⁶ <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/longmelford.html> (Accessed November 2011)

The overall pattern of Romano-British activity within the present town of Clare as represented by pottery finds from the test pits (figure 41, appendix 12.5) seems to be similar to that inferred for the prehistoric millennia, and may be genuinely indicative of a generally low level of intensity in activity – mainly agricultural rather than settlement - in the Roman period in this area. The small size of the recovered sherds would support an inference of cultivation rather settlement. However, a hypothesis based on so little evidence must be regarded as extremely tentative, and it will remain unproven until or unless further excavation can take place.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

A fundamental transformation in the extent and intensity of activity at Clare is indicated over the course of the Anglo-Saxon period by the material excavated from the test pits in the town. The later part of this period, it seems clear, is the period when the town is founded.

Very little material of early and middle Anglo-Saxon date (early 5th – mid 9th centuries AD) was found in the test pits at Clare, continuing the pattern of earlier periods. No hand-made, organic-tempered pottery typical of the period between 450 and 700 AD in eastern England was found at all, while just two sherds of Ipswich ware (720-850 AD) were recovered. The absence of organic tempered ware does not necessarily mean there was no settlement at Clare between 450 and 700 AD, although it certainly does not increase the likelihood of this being present. Settlements of the 5th – mid 9th centuries AD mostly tend to take the form of small rural dispersed hamlets, and it is quite possible that one of these may have existed somewhere under modern Clare, but have been of sufficiently small extent to have fallen between the gaps between the 2011 excavation sites. In addition, as discussed above, the absence of archaeological evidence may also be due to the cessation of excavation above natural in many of the pits.

Slightly firmer ground is offered for the middle Anglo-Saxon period (figure 42, appendix 12.5), for which two sherds of Ipswich Ware, recovered from pits 13 (context 7) and 14 (context 5), provide evidence for human activity in the vicinity. Both sherds were small (3g and 4g respectively) but both came from contexts near the bottom of the excavated levels which also contained small amounts of medieval material dating to 1100-1250 AD. The spits which produced these finds are thus largely undisturbed, with no intrusion evident post-1250 AD and the location of the finds can thus be regarded as reasonably reliable, with it being likely that these sherds are indicative of middle Anglo-Saxon activity of some sort in the close vicinity. It is notable that the pits are close together, in the centre of present day Clare to the west of the church. It thus seems likely that this area may have been the earliest core of Anglo-Saxon Clare – perhaps representing the sort of small hamlet or pre-village nucleus that has been identified preceding medieval settlements in the midlands (Jones and Page, 2007). The location of the Clare Ipswich Ware finds is strikingly similar to that at the Suffolk village of Coddendam, near Ipswich, where test pit digging also revealed Ipswich ware adjacent to the church.¹⁷ It has of course been suggested that the pre-Norman church in Clare was not on the site of the present church, but possibly within the later castle bailey. If the Ipswich Ware found in the 2011 test pit excavations is indeed indicative of the pre-village nucleus of Clare, and given the link between such nuclei and church sites, it provides some ground for suggesting that an Anglo-Saxon church may indeed have existed close to the site of today's church.

For the later Anglo-Saxon period, the excavated evidence is in striking contrast to earlier periods: ten pits, nearly a third of the total number excavated, produced a total of 87 sherds of Thetford Ware pottery (850-1100 AD). An examination of the distribution of these pits (figure 43, appendix 12.5) gives rise to some interesting observations. It is immediately

¹⁷ <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/coddendam.html> (Accessed November 2011)

notable that all the pits on properties fringing the now largely in-filled market place around the church produced Thetford Ware (this is despite these pits not being amongst the deepest excavated, with none reaching natural.) It seems clear that this is where the later Anglo-Saxon settlement of Clare lay. Given the evidence for middle Anglo-Saxon activity extending only across a small area near the church (discussed above) it would seem clear that the settlement at Clare expanded very considerably in the later Anglo-Saxon from the middle Anglo-Saxon pre-village nucleus near the present church.

The lack of opportunity to excavate within the scheduled area of the baileys of Clare Castle mean that there is little new data that can be used to consider whether the Anglo-Saxon town also included this area. Certainly, neither of the two pits nearest the bailey (2 and 33) produced any Anglo-Saxon pottery, but as neither reached natural this particular negative evidence cannot be regarded as conclusive, especially as these two pits between them produced only a single sherd of medieval pottery, from a period when activity is clearly attested by the presence of the castle. It is highly likely that further, undisturbed deposits of this date survive in several of the excavated sites (test pits 18, 23, 28 and 32), and on balance, it seems more likely than not that Anglo-Saxon settlement does indeed underlie the castle.

The test pit excavations also showed that other parts of Clare were inhabited in the later Anglo-Saxon period. Most notably, two pits along Nethergate Street (17 and 27) both produced Thetford Ware in quantities easily sufficient to allow settlement in the immediate vicinity to be inferred with a reasonable degree of confidence, especially as in both sites the pottery was recovered from some depth beneath the surface (from context 6 in test pit 17 and from context 2-7 (inclusive) in test pit 27). It seems that settlement was already extending along this street by the time of the Norman Conquest, an inference also supported by the presence of the Scandinavian '*gate*' element in the street name. At both sites, it is likely that undisturbed deposits of this date survive below the levels excavated in 2011. The discovery of five sherds of Thetford Ware on a third site, on a modern housing estate on the east of the present town came from levels largely undisturbed since c. 1550 and does seem to indicate later Anglo-Saxon settlement in this area, perhaps representing an outlier farm to the main settlement.

Despite the well-known dangers of using negative evidence in archaeological interpretation, especially when considering finds from test pit excavations, it is perhaps of interest to note that no pottery of Anglo-Saxon date was found in any of the pits excavated near Clare Camp.

Another interesting point of note is the strong correlation between Thetford Ware and pig bone. This is apparent both when the distributions of both types of evidence are compared (figs 43 and 50, Appendix 12.5), and also statistically: while just under a third of pits overall produced pig bone, 90% of those with Anglo-Saxon pottery did. Indeed, of all 11 pits producing pig bone, nine (82%) contained Thetford Ware, mostly from the same contexts as the pig bone.

9.4 High medieval

The distribution of finds of high medieval (mid-11th – mid 14th century) date from the Clare test pits (figure 44, appendix 12.5) show that the settlement continued to prosper and to expand in this period. Taking pottery finds as an indicator of human activity, it is notable that the high medieval period produced more sherds (194 in total) than any other period before the 19th century, easily outstripping both the Anglo-Saxon and later medieval (mid-14th – mid 16th century) periods and even producing more sherds than from the post-medieval (mid-16th – late 18th century) period which includes the early decades of the Industrial Revolution. In total, 15 of the 33 excavated pits (just under 50%) produced at

least some pottery of high medieval date. Many pits produced large, and in some cases very large numbers of sherds (71 sherds from test pit 28, which may have cut into a medieval rubbish pit), indicative of intensive occupation in the vicinity.

The pottery evidence has important implications for understanding the development of the town. The notably regular arrangement of the present north-south oriented streets either side of the church (High Street and Church Street/Market Hill) is typical of settlements where a planned, open, market place formerly existed. Properties fronting onto this such as space would be paying rents as burgess plots and have the right to trade from them, while the open space in the centre would have provided space for communal activities and temporary stalls. In many cases, if the market thrived, the open space gradually became encroached upon by increasingly less ephemeral structures, eventually culminating in the establishment of permanent buildings on the formerly open site. This often led to the need to create another open space – a second market place. In Clare, the date of the pottery from the test pits along High Street and Church Street/Market Hill indicate that a market place was laid out in a regular, carefully planned form around the church. This took place during the transition from Thetford Ware to Medieval Sandy Ware, as in nearly all of the pits excavated in this area, Thetford Ware was found in the same pits, and even in the same spits, as Medieval Sandy Ware. Such mixed deposits indicate a date in the last decades of the eleventh century, with some at least of the Thetford Ware post-dating the Norman Conquest. This planned phase of the settlement does not seem to have extended north beyond the church.

The only pits which produced Thetford Ware but no Medieval Sandy Ware were number 26 (Well Lane) and number 35 (High Street). Both of these are in the south-west of the present town, near the junction between Nethergate Street and the High Street, an area also near the castle and the most direct route to the priory. It is notable that very few of the pits in this area produced pottery of high medieval date. It thus indicates a shift in the layout of the settlement away from this area at around the time when Thetford Ware went out of use and Medieval Sandy Ware came in – that is, in the decades immediately after the Norman Conquest. It may be that this part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement was deliberately cleared at this time, in order to create an open space, perhaps to allow access to these new sites.

The layout of Clare as it essentially remains today has been shown by the test pit excavations to be an artefact of the decades between the Norman Conquest and the end of the 11th century: the market place and the streets fringing it are integral with the motte and bailey castle, which is also, of course, a creation of the immediate post-Conquest period. The Anglo-Saxon settlement was replanned after the conquest to include a castle and a newly-laid-out market place before 1100 AD. Much of this re-planning probably swept away or remodelled the pre-existing Anglo-Saxon settlement. Some areas, including the Nethergate/well Lane area appear to have been entirely cleared of settlement at this time, and this may well also have occurred in the area where the castle was built.

The distribution of pits producing high medieval wares reveals some other interesting developments. Most notably, it seems to be in this period, although later on than the developments discussed above, that the settlement extends north, along Callis Street, to colonise the area between the church and Clare Camp. Callis Street is noticeably broad, with houses set well back from the present road line, a layout typically indicative of a former market place. The evidence from the test pit excavations suggests that this extension to the market place was created in the high medieval period, sometime between 1100 AD and 1400 AD – Thetford Ware is notably absent from this part of the town. It is notable that none of the pits in this area (15, 19 and 25) produced the high volumes of sherds recovered from many of the pits around the High Street/Church Street/Market Hill part of the town. Indeed, with between two and five sherds each, these would normally be considered possible rather than probable indicators of settlement (Lewis 2007), more likely to indicate low-intensity use such as arable, but large sherd size at test pit 15 suggests there is likely to have been

settlement in the vicinity. Test pit 19, however, with just three sherds of high medieval pottery, seems more typical of non-intensive use, and it may be that not all the plots on this new market were taken up.

The need for additional market space is likely to be due to a number of factors, such as the enhanced status of the town as the seat of the Norman de Clare family, who invested in the town, and the demand generated by the wool trade (the link between Callis Street and Calais, the main wool staple (market) in the 14th century has already been noted (section 7.4, above). The need for an extension to the market place may also have been driven by the area available for trading in the market place around the church becoming reduced in extent by the construction of permanent buildings: test pit 13, the only one to be excavated in this part of the town, demonstrated a marked increase in the amount of pottery deposited over this period, from a single sherd of Thetford Ware (context 5) to 21 sherds of high medieval wares.

The pottery assemblage for the high medieval period gives little indication of the status of the settlement and the standard of living of its inhabitants, which seems quite apparent in the magnificence of the church. Finds of moderately fine glazed wares such as Mill Green Ware and Hertfordshire Glazed wares are more common on urban sites than rural villages, but there were no particularly exotic ceramic finds from this period from the Clare test pits. The only find of any pretension was a possible finger ring of either high medieval or early post medieval date from test pit 16, but this is in no way a particularly high status item. It was entirely plain, made of copper alloy (possibly originally gilt), and may have been functional rather than an item of jewellery. Cow and sheep/goat bone was found widely throughout the pits, along with smaller numbers of other species such as bird, rabbit, cat, rat and mouse, some in association with high medieval pottery. It is interesting to note that the faunal assemblage from the pits in the Callis Street part of the town is different to most of those from the town centre, in that they contain no pig bone, although sheep/goat, cow and occasional other species were found, so the absence of pig is not due to preservational bias. Likewise, this is an area with no evidence for later Anglo-Saxon occupation. This may again reflect a bias towards pig in the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman periods. Only two pits produced horse bone, which was a rare find, neither of which were securely associated with medieval material.

9.5 Late medieval

The later medieval (mid-14th – mid 16th century) sees a sharp drop in levels of activity in Clare as represented by pottery finds from the excavated test pits. Barely a quarter the number of sherds are found from this period compared to the high medieval, and if considered in terms of weight the difference is even more marked, with a reduction of 90% in the total weight of pottery recovered, dropping from 1,525g (high medieval) to 159g (late medieval). This is partly due to several of the sites which produced large volumes of high medieval pottery seeing catastrophic declines in the volume of pottery deposited, such as test pit 13 (Ancient House, High Street) which produced just one sherd, and 27 (Nethergate Street) and 28 (High Street) which both produced much smaller numbers than for the high medieval period. This decline is not universal, however, with some sites such as test pit 18 in Church Street actually showing an increase in the volume of pottery deposited in the late medieval period. This suggests that the decline is not due to any change in pottery disposal, which is generally not considered to have changed significantly over this period (Paul Blinkhorn, pers. com.) and indeed studies of manuring practices suggest that the level of manuring of arable fields reduced in this period (Jones 2005) which might be expected to leave more, not less pottery to be deposited in settlements if it was not removed from them onto the fields. It thus seems that levels of human activity in Clare were significantly lower in the later medieval period than earlier.

The distribution of pottery finds from this period reveals some interesting patterns (fig 45,

appendix 12.5). The northern (Callis Street) part of the town seems to be effectively abandoned, with just one of the sites in this part of the town (test pit 25) producing just one tiny sherd of late medieval transitional ware. Test pitting elsewhere has shown that it is not unusual for the most recently expanded parts of settlements to bear the brunt of any setback: at Great Shelford (Cambridgeshire), for example, the area of the high medieval extension of the village in High Green is likewise almost completely depopulated in the later medieval period.¹⁸ Further south in Clare, the picture seems to be one of a thinned-out settlement, with some sites continuing in occupation and others apparently unoccupied, with gaps remaining for perhaps 150 years or more.

There is an obvious historical context for this decline, in the varied and successive setbacks of the 14th century, when over-population combined with climatic deterioration ushered in a succession of famines which killed perhaps 10% of the population, to be followed by repeated epidemics of plague, most devastating in 1348-9, when it may have killed between 30% and 60% of the population, but returning in 1361 and episodically thereafter. Population levels seem to have struggled to recover, doubtless not helped by high levels of taxation draining financial resources in order to pay for royal and baronial wars in Scotland and France. Clare, it seems suffered a considerable decline in this period, with the settlement remaining smaller than at its high medieval apogee for a couple of centuries or more.

9.6 Post-medieval and later

The value of test pit excavation within CORS is less for more recent historic periods when so much other evidence exists to help reconstruct settlement development. That said, the data for this period from the test pit excavations at Clare are useful in providing evidence for its eventual recovery. Finds from the pits suggest that it was not until perhaps the seventeenth century that activity in Clare recovered to anything like its high medieval levels. The distribution map of pottery of this date (fig 46 and 47, appendix 12.5) shows that all test pits bar those on the very fringes of the present town produced pottery dating to this period, many in considerable quantities. In the 19th and 20th centuries, all pits, unsurprisingly, produced considerable quantities of pottery, with the exception of that on the secondary school playing field and number 34, on the 20th century Highfield housing estate.

The pottery also gives some indication of standards of living in more recent centuries. Glazed Red Earthenwares, a basic for tableware dating to between 1550 and 1800 AD are found widely, as are a range of fine English table wares which have been transported to Clare from the pottery-producing region of Staffordshire. The townspeople also evidently acquired imported wares from Holland, Germany and even China, attested by the discovery of Chinese porcelain. Expenditure on leisure pursuits were widely in evidence from finds of pre-, modern bottle glass and clay pipe, along with some more unusual items such as a bone dice of probably 16th-18th date from context 1 in test pit 28. Rabbit bones were found in eight of the excavations, all most closely associated with post-medieval deposits.

¹⁸ <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/greatshelford.html> (Accessed November 2011)

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Clare in 2011 was very successful. It fulfilled its primary aims of providing an opportunity for local residents to get involved in excavating within their own community, with several hundred people engaging in the project and gaining new archaeological skills and a new appreciation of the heritage under their feet. Feedback from those involved was immensely positive, with 100% of participants stating that they would recommend this activity to others. The archaeological evidence gained from the excavations, presented in this report, has also advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of the town, particularly for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods when so little other evidence survives when compared with later periods. As a result, we have a better idea as to how and when the settlement came into being; how and when it grew; and how and when it declined. The excavations have also provided new evidence about the likely extent of surviving archaeological evidence underlying the streets, gardens and houses of the existing historic town of Clare, which should be of use in managing this resource in the future.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Listed Buildings of Clare¹⁹

Grid Ref	EH Building ID	Name	Grade	Details
TL7702045754	282937	Unnamed, Bridewell Street	II	A late C15 or early C16 timber-framed & plastered house set at right angles to the street, with exposed timber-framing on the south side. The upper storey was originally jettied on the north side, where there are the remains of brackets and decorated shafts (now inside a rear addition on the ground storey). 2 storeys. The interior has moulded beams and ceiling joists and a large open fireplace with a lintel carved with a double row of battlemented ornamentation. Roof tiled, with a large central chimney stack.
TL7699245755	282929	No's 1-4 Bridewell Street	II	A terrace of late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered houses, now laced in roughcast. 2 storeys. Roofs slate.
TL7698445395	283005	10 Bucks Lane	II	A late C16 or early C17 timber-framed & plastered house, the surviving crosswing of a larger building, with a jettied gable on the front. Roof tiled.
TL7698845402	283006	11 Market Hill	II	With No 3 Church Street. A late C17 timber-framed and plastered house considerably altered and renovated in the C20. 2 storeys and attics. The ground storey has an early C20 corner shop front. Roof tiled, with a blocked gabled dormer on the east front. No 3 Church Street adjoins on the north end, with a C19 red brick front with casement windows with segmental arched heads, some with leaded lights.
TL7700845465	282969	11 Church Street	II	An early C18 timber-framed and plastered house with an early C19 white brick front. 3 storeys. Roof tiled, double pitched.
TL7692745346	282982	15 High Street	II	A range of late C15 or early C16 timber-framed and plaster houses with exposed timber framing on the front. 2 storeys. The upper storey is jettied on exposed joists. Roof tiled, with 1 red brick large square chimney stack.
TL7701145451	282970	12-13 Church Street	II	A C18 plastered front to an earlier timber-framed and plastered house, probably C16-C17. 2 storeys. Roofs tiled.
TL7676445084	283027	13 Nethergate Street	II	Formerly the Police Station. An early C19 red brick house with a white brick front divided by flat pilasters. 2 storeys. Roof slate, hipped.
TL7699445808	282931	13-15 Bridewell Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house (Nos 13 and 14) probably with a later addition (No 15). Restored and renovated in the C20, 1 storey and attics. The front is pargetted in panels (C20). Roof thatched, with 5 dormer windows.
TL7678645092	283028	14 Nethergate Street	II	A C16 timber-framed house completely refronted in the mid C19 when the front was raised and the roof pitch lowered. The front is now rendered in roughcast, in panels. 2 storeys. A central doorway has a wood

¹⁹ <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/suffolk/clare> (Accessed October 2011)

				doorcase with a rectangular fanlight, pilasters and cornice. Roof slate.
TL7701245372	283009	14 Market Hill	II	A C18 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. The 6-panel door, with the upper panels glazed has a wood doorcase with pilasters and a cornice hood. Roof slate.
TL7700945441	282971	14-15 Church Street	II	A C18 front, probably to an earlier timber-framed and plastered building, it continues the range including Nos 12 and 13 but is probably later. 2 storeys. Roofs slate.
TL7701345367	283010	15 Market Hill	II	A late C16 or early C17 timber-framed and plastered house which probably incorporated the house adjoining on the south end (No 16). 2 storeys. The ground storey has a small C19 shop window with pilasters and a cornice. The doorway has pilasters and a cornice. Roof slate.
TL7701345361	283011	16 Market Hill	II	A late C16 or early C17 timber-framed and plastered house which probably incorporated the house adjoining on the north end (No 15). No 16 was probably the crosswing of the original house, altered and divided in the early C19. 2 storeys, the doorway has a rectangular fanlight, pilasters and a cornice hood. Roof slate, hipped on front.
TL7701845355	283012	17 Market Hill	II	An early C19 white gault brick house and shop with a splayed corners. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a small early C19 shop window with glazing bars, pilasters, frieze and cornice. A 6-Panel door has an elliptical gauged brick arch. Roof slate, hipped on the corner, with a modillion eaves soffit.
TL7701045432	282973	17-18 Church Street	II	A pair of early C19 timber-framed and plastered houses now roughcast. 2 storeys. The ground storey has an early C19 shop window with pilasters and cornice. 2 6-panel doors with the upper panels glazed in plain architraves. Roofs slate.
TL7691645433	282986	17-19 High Street	II	A range of timber-framed houses which may be basically C15 or early C16 but which have been much altered and refronted in the C19 in white brick. 2 storeys. An ornamental brick string course runs between the storeys. No 19 has a C20 shop front. Roof tiled, with ornamental crest tiles. The interiors have sane timber-framing and No 18 has a moulded ceiling beam.
TL7681245127	283031	18 Nethergate Street	II	A small late C17 or early C18 timber-framed and plastered house now faced with roughcast. 2 storeys. The doorway has a wood architrave and a flat cornice hood on brackets. Roof slate gabled on the front.
TL7701345420	282974	19-20 Cavendish Road	II	2 late C18 or early C19 red brick houses. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a corner entrance to No 20 with pilasters and a cornice. Roof tiled with a central, square brick chimney stack.
TL7694245574	282938	2 Callis Street	II	A C18 timber-framed and plastered building, almost completely rebuilt in the C20 now forming part of the Cock Inn. 1 storey. There is a 6-panel door with architrave. Roof tiled.
TL7692945202	283018	2 Nethergate Street	II	A small early C19 gault brick house. 2 storeys. The doorway has a wood doorcase with panelled reveals, fluted pilasters and a cornice. Roof slate.

TL7691645446	282987	20-21 High Street	II	A range of C16 timber-framed and plastered houses with a late C15 wing at the rear of No 20, which is reputed to have been the Old Guildhall. 2 storeys. The upper storey is jettied on the front on brackets. The wing at the rear has moulded main beams with brackets and shafts and a crown post roof. Roofs tiled.
TL7691645471	282988	22 High Street	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house, now roughcast. 2 storeys. An off centre 4-panel door has a narrow architrave and shallow hood. Roof tiled, gabled on the north and south ends. A later C19 range was added at the rear, with a slate gabled roof.
TL7701045692	282945	22-23 Bridewell Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 tenements. 2 storeys and attics. Roof tiled, half hipped at the north end.
TL7685245170	283035	7 Nethergate Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house much altered in the early C19 when it was refronted. 2 storeys. The building of 1 storey and attics at the north east end appears to have been originally a separate mediaeval timber-framed and plastered house and now forms part of No 23 (garage on the ground storey).. A central 6-panel door has a wood Doric portico with fluted columns, a triglyph frieze and a cornice. At the south-west end there is a carriage entrance way. Roof slate. The building on the north-east end has a C20 tiled roof with 1 sloping roofed dormer and a good red brick Tudor chimney stack with 2 octagonal shafts with moulded bases and small horse's head ornamentation at the base.
TL7686245176	283036	24-26 Nethergate Street	II	A range of C17 (or earlier) timber-framed and plastered cottages re-fronted in the early C19 and now faced with roughcast. 2 storeys. Nos 25 and 26 have central paired doorways. Roofs tiled. The interiors have some exposed timber-framing.
TL7695045389	282993	27 Bucks Lane	II	An early C19 timber-framed and plastered building. 1 storey, The doorway has a Roman Doric portico with plain columns, triglyph frieze and cornice. Roof slate, gabled at the north and south ends. A C20 addition has been built at tile rear.
TL7695645316	282994	28-29 High Street	II	A timber-framed and plastered building, possibly C17, with an early-mid C19 brick front, (now painted). With a parapet corbelled out on the north and south ends and a stucco string course. 2 storeys. The ground storey has 2 good C19 shop fronts with pilasters, frieze and a continuous bracketted cornice. The windows have panelled stall boards. Roof slate.
TL7698945409	282965	3 Church Street	II	Part of the block including No 11 Market Hill which has a return front on Church Street. A late C17 timber-framed and plastered house with a C19 red brick front. Roof tiled.
TL7694145277	282977	3 High Street	II	A timber-framed and plastered building, probably of C16-C17 origin but largely reconstructed in the late C18. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a C19 shop front with a central doorway and panelled stallboards. Roof slate, hipped.

TL7698045319	282999	3 Market Hill	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house. 3 storeys. The doorway has a plain doorcase with a shallow hood on brackets. Roof slate.
TL7704245318	283040	3-7 Station Road	II	A terrace of red brick houses built circa 1840. 2 storeys. The doorways have semi-circular stucco arched heads. A garage door has been formed at the east end. Roofs slate.
TL7702945846	282932	30-34 Bridewell Street	II	This building appears to have been originally a single house. It comprises a C15 timber-framed and plastered house (Nos 32 to 34) with a C16 crosswing at the north end (Nos 30 and 31). Nos 32 to 34 have been renovated in the C20. 2 storeys. The door is boarded, with fillets. The roof has heavily blackened timbers and a plain crown post. The north side and rear of Nos 30 and 31 is now faced in roughcast and No 30 has a C20 addition at the rear. The front has a jettied upper storey carried on exposed joists with squared ends, and has exposed timber-framing. C20 casement windows with glazing bars. Roof tiled.
TL7696645277	282995	31 High Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house with a late C18 or early C19 brick front on the south side with a parapet, now painted. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a C19 shop front with a corner entrance. A 4-panel door with deep reveals has a wood doorcase with narrow pilasters and a cornice hood. A wing extends to the north with 1 window range. Roof tiled.
TL7697845557	282949	31-33 Callis Street	II	A C17 timber framed and plastered building, altered in the C18 and C19. It comprises a block facing west on Callis Street (No 33) and a wing which extends to the east at the rear (Nos 31 and 32). 2 storeys. No 33 has a 6-panel door with reeded pilasters and a cornice hood. At the NW corner there is an early C19 shopfront with glazing bars and a corner entrance. Roofs tiled, with a central red brick chimney stack. The interior has some exposed timber framing.
TL7697945547	282950	34-35 Callis Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house, now 2 tenements. Similar to No 33, which adjoins it at the north end. 2 storeys. Roofs tiled, with a red brick square chimney stack.
TL7697445542	282951	36 Callis Street	II	A small C19 timber-framed and plastered building inserted into the space between Nos 35 and 37. 2 storeys. The ground storey has an early C19 shop front with glazing bars. Roof slate.
TL7698045538	282952	37 Callis Street	II	A mid C19 white gault brick house, gabled at the north and south ends. 2 storeys. The south gable has a bullseye window (blocked). A C20 door has a C19 semi-circular fanlight, in plain reveals. Roof slate.
TL7702245823	282933	37 Bridewell Street	II	Now part of No 38. Originally a pair of early C19 cottages. Timber-framed & plastered. 2 storeys, There is a small C19 shop window at the south end. Roof slate.
TL7702945818	282934	38 Bridewell Street	II	An early C19 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a C19 shopfront and a carriage way on the south end which has been converted into a garage. Roof slate.

TL7693445241	283038	39-40 Nethergate Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house, now 2 tenements. 1 storey and attics. Roofs tiled, with 4 gabled dormers.
TL7697845327	283000	4 Market Hill	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house incorporating a C15 framed building and built above a mediaeval stone groin vaulted undercroft with octagonal shaft with moulded cap and base. 2 storeys and cellars. The ground storey has a C19 corner shop front and a doorway with pilasters and a cornice. Roof slate, hipped at the north end. The interior has remains of exposed timber-framing and a good moulded beam with running-leaf ornamentation.
TL7702345767	282936	46-47 Bridewell Street	II	A small C15 timber-framed and plastered house originally divided into hall and services. Now 2 tenements. 2 storeys and attics. Roof thatched, with 1 inset dormer window. The roof has the original roof structure with a crown post.
TL7693745303	282979	5 High Street	II	2 separate C17 timber-framed and plastered houses, now 1 tenement. Much altered and largely reconstructed in the early C19, No 5 is 3-storeys and No 6 is 2 storeys. The ground storey has C19 shopfronts. The roof to No 5 is slate and No 6 is tiled. The interior of No 6 has some exposed timber-framing.
TL7697645339	283001	5 Market Hill	II	An early-mid C19 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. The house doorway has a 6-panel door with a plain rectangular fanlight, pilasters and a cornice. Roof slate, hipped on the south end.
TL7699445762	282930	5-8 Bridewell Street	II	A terrace of early C19 timber-framed and plastered houses, now faced in roughcast. 2 storeys. 6-panel doors, in plain reveals. Roofs slate.
TL7693745307	282980	6 High Street	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. The ground storey has an early C20 shopfront. Roof slate.
TL7694345620	282940	6-9 Callis Street	II	A range of C18 timber-framed and plastered houses. 2 storeys. On the ground storey 2 C19 bay windows flank the doorway to No 6. There are 6-panel doors with pilasters and cornice hoods. Roofs slate.
TL7696645359	283003	7-8 Bucks Lane	II	A terrace of mid C19 grey gault brick houses and shops (circa 1860-70). Originally 4 tenements, now 2. 3 storeys and cellars. The ground storey has C19 shop fronts. No 7 (Barclays Bank Ltd) has a C20 window and 2 6-panel doors with plain rectangular fanlights. Roofs slate, hipped.
TL7693245317	282981	7-8 High Street	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house, altered later in the C19. 2 storeys. No 9 has an early C20 shopfront. Roof slate.
TL7696645359	1376684	7-8 Market Hill	II	A terrace of mid C19 grey gault brick houses and shops (circa 1860-70). Originally 4 tenements, now 2. 3 storeys and cellars. 8 window range, double hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in stucco architraves. The 1st storey windows have cornices on console brackets. The ground storey has C19 shop fronts. No 7 (Barclays Bank Ltd) has a C20 window and 2 6-panel doors with plain rectangular fanlights. Roofs slate, hipped.

TL7705945297	283041	8-9 Station Road	II	A pair of houses built in 1849. A plaque bears the inscription "Model Cottages 1849". The gabled front block is of knapped flint formed into panels by horizontal and rusticated vertical bands of white brick. 2 storeys. Small gables with shaped bargeboards surmount the 1st storey windows. Small side wings, slightly set back have matching ornamental wood porches. A white brick gabled block adjoins at the rear. The gables have shaped bargeboards. Roof slate.
TL7700745477	282968	8-10 Church Street	II	A late C17 timber-framed and plastered house later converted into cottages. 1 storey and attics. 3 window range, casements. Roof tiled, with 3 sloping roofed dormers.
TL7697745396	283004	3 Church Lane	II	A late C16 to early C17 timber-framed and plastered house (now faced in roughcast with double gables on the front, slightly projecting on a modillion cornice). 2 storeys and attics, the upper storey was originally jettied, now underbuilt with a C20 shopfront, and used as a petrol station. The attics are lit by casement windows in the gables. At the rear a C16 timber-framed range extends to the north, originally a separate house. The windows are double-hung sashes and casements, with glazing bars. A C20 door has a C19 doorcase with narrow pilasters and a cornice hood. Roof tiled, with a diagonally set square chimney stack.
TL7689945532	282991	Baptist Chapel, 1 Gosford Close	II	A mid C19 white gault brick building with a simple "classical" facade of 3 bays with broad brick pilasters, surmounted by a pediment. It bears the date 1859. 2 storeys on the front. A central 4-panel double door has a semi-circular gauged brick arch with a fanlight with radial glazing. The windows are set between wide pilasters. Roof slate, with a brick dentilled eaves cornice.
TL7671845095	283026	Barns at Cliftons, Nethergate Street	II	2 C16 timber-framed and weatherboarded barns at the rear of Cliftons. One is a single aisled barn which has been converted into an open sided cart shed with a floor inserted above, for storage. The timbers are heavy and many of them bear assembly marks. The roof is thatched. The 2nd barn is C16-C17 3 bay. Weatherboarded with a central gabled entrance way. Roof tiled.
TL7701245392	283007	Bell Hotel, Cavendish Road	II	A timber-framed and plastered building which seems always to have been an inn and in the C16 was known as the Green Dragon. A wing extends to the East at the rear, on Cavendish Road. Considerably altered in the C18 and later and renovated in the C20. The west front has sham timber-framing. 2 storeys and cellars. C19 and C20 doorways. Roof tiled. The interior has good ceilings with exposed moulded ceiling joists and a carved main beam with folded-leaf ornamentation.
TL7698045305	282997	Beverley House, 1 Market Hill	II	An early-mid C19 grey gault brick house. 2 storeys. The doorway has a semi-circular fanlight and a stucco architrave with a keystone. A carriage entrance opens at the south end. Roof slate, with a bracketted eaves soffit.

TL7693245206	283017	Broadway House, 1 Nethergate Street	II	Including Nos 1 and 2 (Tudor Cottage) Broadway. A C15 timber-framed and plastered house altered in the C18 and later. A wing extends to the south-east at the rear. The front is now faced in roughcast. 2 storeys and cellars. The doorway is approached by steps and has a C19 wood doorcase. The wing has some sash windows and some casements and there is the remains of old pargetting patterns. Roofs tiled (C20), with a shallow plain fanlight, pilasters and a flat cornice hood. Roof tiled with crown post trusses, one with moulded cap and base. The whole roof has heavy smoke blackened timbers.
TL7700445627	282947	Brookside, 28 Callis Street	II	A C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered building refronted and altered in the early C19. Until 1820 the building is recorded in the records of the Duchy of Lancaster as being 2 tenements. 2 storeys. A tuscan portico with plain columns and a cornice projects on the front, with a C20 door. Gabled wings project at the rear. Roof slate, hipped. The interior has some exposed timber-framing.
TL7698045313	282998	Brundon, 2 Market Hill	II	An early-mid C19 brick house, now colourwashed, probably incorporating an earlier timber-framed structure. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a small C19 shop front with glazing bars, pilasters and cornice. The doorway has a recessed semi-circular head. Roof slate.
TL7695245636	282942	Callis House, 11-12 Callis Street	II	A timber-framed and plastered house, probably of the C18, which adjoins the north end of the Globe Inn and projects to the east, with fronts facing south and east. 2 storeys. 1 doorway on each front. The east front has a 5-panel door with pilasters and cornice. Roofs tiled, hipped, with 1 square red brick chimneystack.
TL7700445646	282946	Callis House, 27 Callis Street	II	An early C19 white gault brick house now colourwashed, with double gables on the north and south ends. 2 storeys. A central gabled porch (C20), with a 6-panel door, projects on the front. Roof slate, double-pitched.
TL7678146497	282956	Chapel Cottage, Chiltern Road	II	Formerly the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene of circa 1190 which was turned into a house shortly after it was dissolved in 1550. A flint rubble building with stone quoins. 1 storey and attics. These are the remains of original windows, blocked. On the north side there is a C12 semi-circular arched doorway with capitals, but the shafts are missing. Inside the archway there is a C13 pointed arch. Roof thatched on the north side and C20 interlocking tiles on the south. There is the moulded brick base of a Tudor shafted chimney stack, with rebuilt square shafts. The interior has heavy timber-framing. The main beams have broad chamfers and carved stops. One beam has embattled ornamentation.

TL7700045000	282926	Chapel to Clare Priory, Nethergate Street	I	Clare Priory was founded in 1248. The building now in use as the chapel of the Priory was originally the Infirmary and was made into a barn in 1748. In 1953 the Augustinian Order of Friars returned to the Priory and the Infirmary (barn) then became a chapel for the Order. There is a C20 tablet recording that here (Clare Priory) were buried Joan of Acre, Countess of Gloucester and daughter of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, who died in 1305; also Lionel Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III and Phillipa of Hainault, who died in 1368; and his wife Elizabeth, grand-daughter of Joan of Acre, who died in 1363. A C14 rubble building with stone dressings with heavy diagonal corner buttresses and additional buttresses on the north and south sides. The lower windows have pointed arches with plain tracery and the upper windows are small stone dressed casements, formerly to a loft or upper storey. The west gable has 3 brick dressed windows with segmental arched heads and ogee arched tracery. The interior was renovated in the C20. Roof tiled, hipped at the east end.
TL7580946877	282957	Chilton Cottage, Chilton Street	II	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house which comprises an early C16 block on the west end, with a jettied upper storey and a later block set at right angles which was added later in the C16. It has a massive internal chimney stack with 2 original fireplaces (1 with an original lintel) 2 storeys. The east front has a C20 brick gabled porch. Roof tiled, hipped on the east block. The west block has a crown post roof.
TL7541047025	282959	Chilton Hall, Chilton Street	II	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house considerably altered and added to in the subsequent centuries. The front is now mainly C18. It is L shaped in plan with wings extending south and east and a further wing extending south at the rear. The north front has 5 window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, with panelled shutters. (2 are blocked on the 1st storey). The west front has 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The ground storey windows have round heads. Some of the windows have thick glazing bars and may be of the late C17. A stucco porch projects on the front with a C20 door and a late C17 or C18 carved swag above it. At the rear (south side) there is a sundial with the date 1818. Roof slate on the north and west fronts, tiles on the south side and rear wing.
TL7517446971	282961	Chilton Lodge Farm, Chilton Street	II	A late C16 or early C17 timber-framed and plastered house with a crosswing on the east end and a later crosswing added on the west end. 2 storeys. A C19 gabled porch projects on the front with a 6-panel door and cornice and "Gothic" arched windows on the sides. Roof tiled, with an old red brick square chimney stack, rebuilt at the top. The interior has some exposed timber- framing.



TL7690745493	282989	Church Farmhouse, 23 High Street	II	A late C15 or early C16 timber-framed and plastered house. The front is plastered in panels. 2 storeys with a jettied upper storey on the front on brackets, with the remains of shafts. A wing extends at the rear with a jettied upper storey with a bracket and the remains of a shaft. On the front the 1st storey has oriel bays with mullioned and transomed casements (possibly C18), on brackets. The ground storey has 2 C20 bays under the jetty. Roof slate on the front and tiled at the rear. The interior has some moulded beams, exposed studding and the remains of C16 panelling.
TL7694045549	427133	Clare Board School, High Street	II	School, now disused, built as National School in 1862. Built in Gothic revival style. Red brick with gault brick quoins and detailing to gables. Early English style windows with gault brick arches, stone tracery, metal glazing bars and stone cills. 4 No. steep pitched gables with parapets and stone coping and kneelers. 3 No. secondary gables. Composite pattern slate roof with diamond shaped horizontal banding. Small tower with slated indented pyramid roof and vertical red and gault brick detailing. Five red and gault brick chimneys. Cast iron railings to Callis Street
TL7706145212	282924	Clare Castle, Station Road	II*	Ancient Monument. All that remains is a fragment of the keep on top of what was a Saxon mound, and some walling lower down. Originally said to have been built by one of the Earls of Clare. After its alienation it went to the Barnardistones. In the reign of Charles II it passed to the Elwes of Stoke until 1825, when it was bought by John Barker of the Priory, in which family it remained throughout the century.
TL7786245535	282953	Clare Hall, Cavendish Road	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house. Refronted in brick in the C19, now colourwashed. The south front has 3 gables, 2 larger outer gables and a central small gable. 2 storeys, The ground storey has 3-light canted bays with single vertical glazing bars. The staircase is lit by an original mullioned and transomed window with leaded lights. Roof tiled. The interior has a good C18 staircase.



TL7696444990	282925	Clare Priory, 11 Malting Lane	I	<p>Clare Priory was foundeded in 1248 by Richard de Clare Earl of Clare, Gloucester and hereford, as a Friary for the Friars Eremites of St Augustine and a cell to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy. It was reconstituted by Edward II in 1326 as a cell to St Peter's Westminster, converted into a college in 1490 by Edmund, Earl of March and made into a dwelling house by Sir Thomas Barnardiston in 1604 (This is recorded by initials and the date carved on a panel of the upstairs panelled room). The house is timber-framed and plastered with a C14 stone font to the west, with heavy buttresses and a C14 doorway, pointed arched with an old door and an ogee-headed wicket inset. 2 storeys and attics. The windows are multi-light, some mullioned and transomed, some mullioned, with arched lights, with leaded lights. The east front has gabled wings at the north and south ends, with 3 smaller gabled wings between them. The windows are mainly 3-light casements with segmental arched heads and leaded lights. Some mullioned and transomed windows, with leaded lights. Roof tiled, with 4 large gabled dormers with 5-light casement windows with leaded lights on the west front, and a number of octagonal shafted chimney stacks. At the back entrance is an early traceried window with an old door and inside a groin vaulted ceiling (being part of the original cloisters). There is a fine C17 panelled room with an arcaded overmantle. In the C18 and C19 the priory was owned by the Baker family whose arms, in stained glass, is set in one of the mullioned and transomed windows. The hall has fine late C15 carved ceiling beams and there is part of a C14 staircase. At the rear, to the south-west of the priory there is a good C18 room built into the old priory walls. It has stone dressed mullioned and transomed windows with leaded lights. The roof is ogee shaped, tiled, with a ball finial.</p>
TL7701444925	427208	Clare Priory Farmhouse, Ashen Road	II	<p>Farmhouse, now house. Mid/late C16; extensions of early C19 and c.1965. Render over timber frame; hipped thatch roof with gables, and gabled roofs to small extensions; brick ridge stacks. C16 one-unit plan extended by small early C19 rear right wing and extended to left and right c.1965. 2 storeys; north elevation of 4-window range has four C19 3-light casements with iron opening lights to right (west) and similar mid C20 casements to left. Similar mid C20 casements to rear (south). Early C19 one-storey extension to rear right, extended to right (west) by small c.1965 extension. Interior: chamfered ground-floor beams with cusped stops; stop-chamfered jowled posts to 3-bay coupled-rafter roof. Early C19 extension, built of reused timbers, has dog-leg staircase with winders to landing.</p>

TL7690345223	283037	Clare Rural District Council Offices, Nethergate Street	II	A tablet records that Stone Hall stood on the site of the present building in 1309. No traces of this earlier building now remain. It has a C16 timber frame but was almost completely rebuilt when it was renovated in 1937. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. There is 1 original casement with lattice leaded lights. Roof tiled.
TL7689845161	283020	Clarence House, 5 Nethergate Street	II	An early C19 red brick house with a white gault brick front with end pilasters. 2 storeys. A central doorway has a heavy stucco portico with Tuscan columns in antis, frieze and cornice. Roof slate, hipped, with paired brackets under the eaves soffit.
TL7674945054	283025	Cliftons, 11 Nethergate Street	I	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house re-fronted in the late C18 when the 2 side wings (originally symmetrical) were added. 2 storeys and attics with side wings of 1 storey and attics. 4 window range to the main block and 1 window range to the side wings, The attics in the side wings are lit by bulls eye windows in the gables. A 6-panel door, slightly off centre, has a wood doorcase with plain Tuscan columns, a semi- circular fanlight and an open pediment. The side wings also have 6-panel doors with semi-circular fanlights. A C17 wing extends to the rear at the north end, making an L shaped plan. Roofs slate, hipped on the main block, with 2 flat headed dormers. The rear wing has a tiled roof. There are 2 fine Tudor red brick moulded chimney stacks, one with 4 circular ornamented shafts with spur caps, on a moulded base and the other with 2 circular shafts with moulded caps and bases. The interior has fine Jacobean features including an overmantle, panelling indoors. There is also some late Georgian work.
TL7698345244	283050	Commerce House, 1 The Broadway	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house With 3 gables at the rear. Much altered in the C19 and renovated in the C20. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a C19 shopfront with pilasters and cornice and a small C20 shop window. Roof tiled.
TL7681445465	282990	Dovecote at Church Farm, Erbury Place	II	A C17 timber-framed dovecote, part plastered and part weatherboarded with some repairs made with corrugated iron. It stands on a brick plinth. Roof tiled, hipped, steeply pitched with small ridge gables to provide access for the birds on the north and south ends. It is possibly the only surviving dovecote in Clare.
TL7691845424	282985	Galloway House, 16 Church Street	II	A late C18 timber-framed and plastered house, now faced in roughcast. 2 storeys. A central 6-panel door with raised and fielded panels has a doorcase with narrow pilasters and a cornice. Roof slate, hipped.
TL7539947031	282960	Gates to Chilton Hall, Chilton Street	II	A pair of late C18 or early C19 wrought iron ornamental gates with cast iron open work gateposts, short lengths of railing on either side and outer stuccoed piers, rusticated, with cornices and ball finials.
TL7693945632	282941	Globe Inn, 10 Erbury Place	II	A C18 timber-framed and plastered house, re-fronted in the early C19 in white brick, with a parapet. A string course runs above the 1st storey windows. 2 storeys. A central doorway has a 6-panel door with raised and fielded panels. Roof tiled, hipped.

TL7700645498	282967	Gothic House, Church Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building refaced in the early C19 with white brick, the front has a parapet and cornice. Early C19 wings now enclose the C17 structure. 2 storeys. 3 window range on the front, 3-light casements with "Gothic" pointed arched tracery to the lights, in stucco architraves. A 6-panel door in plain reveals has a flat hood on console brackets. An early C19 timber-framed and plastered wing extends to the south with casement windows and a white brick wing faces east, with French windows and a doorway with a semi-circular fanlight. The roof of the main block is tiled and hipped; the other blocks have slate roofs.
TL7575846981	282964	Granary to Home Farm, Chilton Street	II	An early C19 timber-framed and weatherboarded building on a random stone base. 3 storeys. There is a loft hoist at the east end. Roof slate.
TL7700245580	282948	Grove House, 30 Callis Street	II	A C15 timber-framed and plastered house, originally a hall house with crosswings at the north and south ends. The hall was divided into 2 storeys in the C16 when 2 gables were inserted between the crosswings. Later, a further wing was added at the south end of the house. It was re-fronted in the early C19 when the present fenestration was inserted. 2 storeys. The upper storey is jettied with a coved soffit under the window sill level to the 3 central gables. The south wing has a deeper jetty also with a cored soffit. The gables project slightly on carved bressumers. The ground storey has 2 3-light bay windows, casements with glazing bars. The south window is an oriel bay with a C15 sill carved with boarhounds and huntsmen. A central 6-panel door has a good Doric portico with fluted columns, a triglyph frieze and a cornice. A C19 addition projects at the rear, with C20 alterations. Roof tiled. The interior has exposed timber- framing and a fine ceiling with carved main beams and moulded ceiling joists.
TL7691445373	282976	Half Moon House, 15 High Street	II	A C15 timber-framed and plastered building described in 1549 as "Le Moon Inn" and part of the lands of St Mary's Chantry. 2 storeys and cellars, The upper storey is jettied on the front. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The door is C20. Tile building was re-roofed in the C17 when a roof of the present form, tiled and hipped with a moulded plaster eaves cornice, replaced an earlier double gabled roof. At the rear 3 gables project end an early C19 wing contains the remains of an inn gallery, enclosed and refaced in the C20. The interior has a good C18 staircase with twisted balusters and cut strings with consoles.
TL7516244677	283044	Halfway House Farmhouse, Chilton Street	II	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house, renovated in the C20. 2 storeys. Roof pantiled, with a central red brick chimney stack with diagonal shafts, on a rectangular base. The interior has exposed timber framing.

TL7738346346	282927	Hermitage Farmhouse, Poslingford	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house on an L shaped plan with a crosswing at the west end and a wing extending at the rear. 2 storeys. The windows are C19 double-hung sashes with glazing bars. C20 door and porch. Roof tiled, with a large, square, red brick chimney stack. The wing at the rear is pantiled. The interior has exposed beams with scroll stops, and ceiling joists.
TL7712145423	282955	Hillside, Cavendish Road	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house, now faced in roughcast. 2 storeys. 6 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, The ground storey has 3-light windows and a carriage entrance on the west end. A 6-panel door with glazed panels has a wood doorcase with pilasters and cornice. Roof slate, with paired modillions to the eaves soffit.
TL7572546949	282958	Home Farm Farmhouse, Chilton Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house with a wing added at the rear. 2 storeys and attics. 3 window range on the south front, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. A gabled porch projects on the front with a 6-panel door, pilasters and cornice. Roof tiled, with a tall red brick square chimney stack.
TL7701645377	283008	Hope Cottage, 13 Market Hill	II	A C18 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. 2 window range, double-hung sashes With glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The doorway has narrow pilasters and a flat, modillion hood. Roof slate.
TL7700545323	427203	K6 Telephone Kiosk (between Lloyd's Bank& the Old Bear and Crown Public House), Market Hill	II	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
TL7702045348	283013	Lloyds Bank, 17 Market Hill	II	An early-mid C19 white gault brick building. 3 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has a C20 bank frontage. Roof slate, hipped, with a wide overhanging eaves supported on paired brackets with drop pendants. Included for group value.
TL7695345641	282943	Malting House, 13 Callis Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house, gabled on the front. 2 storeys. A 6-Panel door with raised and fielded panels has a doorcase with architrave and cornice hood. Roof tiled with a diagonally shafted red brick chimney stack on a rectangular base.
TL7689245157	283012	Medina House, 6 Nethergate Street	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. The doorway has a stucco doorcase with a semi-circular fanlight, pilasters with acanthus leaf ornamentation to the capitals and an open pediment. Roof slate.
TL7699145269	283048	Membury House, 1 The Broadway	II	A C18 red brick house with an early C19 white brick front with a parapet and a stucco cornice, now painted. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. The ground storey has 1 3-light window and a C19 shop front with glazing bars, pilasters, frieze and cornice. 2 6-panel door have wood door cases with pilasters and cornices. Roof tiled, with 3 dormers (2 early C19 segmental headed and 1 C20) and 2 heavy white brick chimney stacks with square shafts.

TL7699045530	282966	Merton House, Church Street	II	An early C19 white brick house standing at the north end of Church Street, facing south and effectively closing the vista looking north along the street. 2 storeys. The central doorway and window have elliptical gauged brick arches and the doorway has a fanlight. Roof slate, double-hipped on the front, with paired brackets to the eaves soffit.
TL7741945141	283015	Mill House, Mill Road	II	An early to mid C19 white brick house. 2 storeys. 3 window range on each front, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The south front has end pilasters and the centre part of 1 window range, breaks forward slightly. The ground storey has a tall central 3-light bay window. A 4-panel door with a semi-circular fanlight stands in an open porch with a semi-circular arch with keystone and a cornice. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. Roof slate, hipped.
TL7700845284	283046	Moot Hall, Station Road	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house built on part of the site of the medieval Moot Hall. Refronted in the C18. 2 storeys. A central doorway has a plain architrave and hood. Roof tiled. A crow stepped wall to a later addition extends on the east side.
TL7564747015	282962	Motts Farmhouse, Chilton Street	II	A late C17 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys and attics. 3 window range (1 blocked on the 1st storey), casements. A central 6-panel door has an architrave and cornice. Roof tiled, hipped, with 2 gabled dormers. The house was empty and derelict at the time of survey.

TL7686645130	283022	Nethergate Hotel, 8 Nethergate Street	I	<p>An early C16 timber-framed and plastered house with a centre block - and slightly lower side wings with exposed timber framing and jettied upper storeys. It was owned by several generations of a wealthy clothiers family named Crosse and was extensively altered by Francis Crosse in 1644. 2 storeys and attics. The centre block has 4 window range; the north wing has 3 window range and the south wing 1 window range, mullioned and transomed casements with leaded lights. The jettied upper storeys of the side wings are carried on bressumers carved with running-leaf ornamentation supported by brackets with drop finials. The exposed studding is closely spaced. The centre block is plastered in panels. A 2-panel bolection moulded door has a late C17 wood doorcase with pilasters and a pediment on console brackets. 5 short gabled wings project at the rear (1 with exposed timber-framing and a long wing extends to the south-east, with exposed timber-framing. A dormer at the rear bears the date 1644 and the initials FCE (Francis Crosse and his wife Elizabeth). There is also a lead rain waterhead with the date 1760 and the, initials A over DM. Originally there were 2 long wings at the rear but one was burnt down in 1900 and partly rebuilt. Roof tiled, with 2 gabled dormers</p> <p>on the front of the centre block and 4 C17 style chimney stacks rebuilt in the early C20, with octagonal shafts spur caps and moulded bases. The interior was much altered in 1644 when a fire staircase with turned balusters and carved newels was added at the side of the hall. The other staircase is of the William and Mary period. There are moulded beams and ceiling joists, some C17 Panelling on the ground storey and some C18 panelling on the 1st storey.</p>
TL7678945105	283019	Netheridge, 15 Nethergate Street	II*	<p>A C15 timber-framed and plastered house with C16 and C17 alterations and additions. It stands at right angles to the street with 2 gabled wings set back at the north east end. One was added in the C17 and one has C20 pargetting, renewed in the old pattern. The block facing the street on the south west side was rebuilt in the C20. Part of the north-east end has exposed close spaced studding. The windows are mainly mullioned casements, some with old lattice leaded lights. Roofs tiled. There is a fine crown post roof structure.</p>
TL7684245162	283034	No. 22 & Orchard House, Nethergate Street	II	<p>A C17 timber-framed and plastered house (2 tenements), refronted in the C19. 2 storeys and attics. The doorways have wood door cases with narrow pilasters and flat cornice hoods, one with narrow pilasters and flat cornice hoods, one with modillions. Roof tiled, with 3 gabled dormers. The interior has some exposed beams, chamfered with scroll stops.</p>
TL7697245349	283002	Orbells Garage, 7 Market Hill	II	<p>A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house. 3 storeys. The ground storey has a 3-light window without glazing bars and a C19 shopfront with plasters and a close bracketted cornice. The doorway has narrow pilasters, frieze and cornice. Roof slate, with a paired modillion eaves soffit.</p>

TL7696445461	282923	Parish Church of St Peter & St Paul	I	<p>A random flint church with ashlar dressings. The lower part of the tower is C13 and the upper part is of the C15. The south porch is circa 1380, with a groin vaulted chamber above and a vaulted bone house or ossuary beneath. The north porch is of a somewhat later date. In circa 1460 the nave and chancel were rebuilt and the north and south aisles were widened. The clustered shafts of the C13 columns were re-used, with C15 bases and caps. The chancel arch is flanked by 2 stone staircases to the former rood loft and the towers are carried up above the roof and are terminated by crocketed pinnacles. The north and south doors are C16, carved and traceried. The north door has an ogee headed wicket within the main door. The south door has a chapel adjoining on the east side with the vaulted bone house continued beneath it. There is heraldic glass in the east window of 1717 commemorating benefactors, Sir George Hunt Knight, Sir John Higham, Sir Thomas Barnadiston, Sir Stephen Sonnes, Sir William Storton and the Honourable Company of Haberdashers. Part of the C15 roof screen remains in the south chancel aisle and there is a parclose screen with fine cresting. In the south aisle, above the arch to the south chapel there is an interesting Jacobean gallery. The stalls are C17 with parts of the pew ends of C15 poppy-head work incorporated. There is a fine early C16 brass eagle lectern, also used as a money box, supported on 3 collarer dogs. An early C15 octagonal font has a traceried shaft. Above the south porch there is a 1790 sundial bearing the motto "Go about your business."</p>
TL7694245600	282939	No 3 (Cock Inn) & No's 4 & 5 (Peterhouse), Callis Street	II	<p>A C17 timber-framed and plastered building, renovated in the C20. 2 storeys and cellars. The doorway to the Cock Inn has a C18 doorcase with architrave and an open pediment on console brackets. A bay window projects on the ground storey. No 4 has 1 double-hung sash window with glazing bars, in a flush cased frame with a small cornice. No 5 (Peterhouse) has an early C19 shop window with pilasters and cornice. Roof tiled.</p>

TL7694845256	282975	Post Office & House, 1 High Street	II	Together with No 41 Nethergate Street, a late C15 or early C16 timber framed and plastered house with a crosswing at the south end and a return front at No 41 Nethergate Street. Much altered and refronted in the early C19, with a parapet on the east front. Now faced in roughcast. 2 storeys and attics. One of the 1st storey windows on the east front has the carved sill of a former oriel window, carved with figures and a shield. No 41 Nethergate Street has 2 early C19 shop fronts; one on the south front has fluted pilasters with a cornice and is flanked by 2 doorways, one with a 6-panel door, reeded pilasters and a cornice hood on paired brackets. The other shop front is a good example of its kind, with a corner 6-panel double door with a rectangular fanlight, flanking small paned shop windows with glazing bars (thin section), narrow pilasters and a continuous fascia cornice. Roofs tiled, with 1 segmental headed dormer on the east front.
TL7700345280	283047	Saddlers Cottage, 1 The Broadway	II	A mainly C17 timber-framed and plastered house with an H shaped plan comprising a central hall block which incorporates an older structure (probably C16 and crosswings at the east and west ends. 2 storeys. The crosswings have C20 shop fronts on the ground storey. Saddlers Cottage has a 4-panel door with pilasters and a small cornice. Roof tiled, with a large, red brick chimney stack with square shafts, rebuilt. This building stands on part of the site of the medieval Moot Hall.
TL7698145285	282996	Premises Occupied by Easom's Hairdressers and Orbell's Store at Junction with Well Lane, The Broadway	II	An early C19 grey gault brick building. 2 storeys. 4 window range on the Market Hill front (one blocked), double-hung sashes with glazing bars (except on the ground storey in Market Hill which has single vertical glazing bars.), in plain reveals. The ground storey has 2 early C19 shop windows; one in Market Hill has pilasters, frieze and cornice. A 6-panel door in Well Lane has a panelled architrave and a plain hood and a double door on the splayed corner (now closed) has fluted Doric columns in antis, a triglyph frieze and a cornice. 2 doors on Market Hill have semi-circular brick arched heads with blocked fanlights. There are 2 small C19 shop fronts, with pilasters frieze and cornice. Roof slate, with a paired bracketted eaves soffit.

TL7697145243	283051	Premises Occupied by Scarffs (deep Freeze), Castle House and Adjoining Shop Premises	II	A C16 timber-framed and plastered building formerly the Boar and Griffon Inn. A will of 1640 refers to it as the property of Gabriel Golding. It became business premises in the early C18. It comprises a main block with 2 separate additions on the south-west end. 2 storeys and attics. The main block was refronted in the C18, with a parapet and a paired modillion cornice. A 6-panel door with a rectangular fanlight has a wood doorcase with slender half-columns and a cornice. There is a C20 shop front at the north-east end. Roof tiled, with 1 segmental headed dormer. The adjoining addition on the south-west end is 2 stories. 2 window range, C20 casements. The 2nd extension, probably a stable block, with a carriage entrance at the south-west end is 2 storeys and attics. The windows have fixed lights with glazing bars. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. Roof tiled, with 2 tall gabled dormers.
TL7697345280	283045	Premises Occupied by SW Vosper (greengrocer), The Broadway	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. 2 window range, casements on the 1st storey. The ground storey has a double-hung sash window with glazing bars and a C20 shop front. A central doorway has plain pilasters and a cornice hood. Roof tiled. The interior has exposed timber-framing.
TL7680445116	283030	Red House, 17 Nethergate Street	II*	A C18 timber-framed house with a red brick front built on to an earlier timber framed L shaped building at the rear, probably C17. 2 storeys attics and cellars. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. A central 6-panel raised and fielded panel door, with the upper panels glazed has a wood doorcase with a semi-circular fanlight with fan glazing, panelled reveals, Tuscan attached columns and an open pediment. The doorway is approached by stone steps with iron railings. Roofs tiled, with 3 gables dormers on the front and a wood modillioned eaves cornice.
TL7702045779	282935	Red Lion Inn, Bridewell Street	II	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house, refronted in the C19, partly in red brick. The north end, of 1 window range is timber-framed and plastered. 2 storeys. A 6-panel door has deep reveals, narrow pilasters and a cornice hood. Roof slate. An inn of this name is mentioned in the probate inventory of John Turpin of Clare (1688) a brewer and baker of some substance.
TL7683245152	283033	Richmond House, Nethergate Street	II	A late C16 timber-framed and plastered house refronted in the C18, with a plastered parapet and cornice. The deeds of the house go back to 1734 when it was divided into 3 tenements and described as "formerly the Bull Inn". 2 storeys. The doorway has a wood doorcase with pilasters and cornice. Roof tiled, with a red brick chimney stack with 3 octagonal shafts on a rectangular base. The interior has exposed beams, chamfered.

TL7664344870	283043	Riverside, Stoke Road	II*	An early C16 house, timber-framed and now plastered in rusticated panels. 2 storeys. The upper storey is jettied on the front. An extension to the house at the south west end was added in the C17. A 6-panel door with raised and fielded panels has a rusticated plaster surround. Roofs tiled, with an old brick chimney stack. The interior has exposed framing and moulded and carved beams.
TL7698745115	282928	CLARE Road bridge over the River Stour on the Great Yeldham Road SE of the junction with Nethergate Street	II	A small cast iron road bridge dated 1813 consisting of 3 elliptical arches, the centre one having the date cast at the crown. The soffits of the arches have cast iron ribs. The cast iron face of the bridge is ridged above the arches, with brick infilled to road level and a plain cast iron railing with oval handrail. This bridge was erected only 34 years after the 1st cast iron bridge to be built.
TL7690445176	283019	Rochford, 4 Nethergate Street	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house with a plinth. 2 storeys. A central doorway is approached by stone steps with a handrail and has a wood doorcase with pilasters and a cornice hood. Roof slate.
TL7682345138	283032	Rose & Crown Public House, 9 Nethergate Street	II	A late C18 or early C19 timber framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. 2 doorways have plain architraves and cornices. Roof slate, gabled.
TL7701045436	282972	Rosina Cottage, 16 Church Street	II	A small timber-framed and plastered house with a C18 or early C19 front, probably to an earlier timber-framed building. The front is plastered in panels. 2 storeys. 1 window range, double-hung sash with glazing bars on the 1st storey and casement on the ground storey. C20 doors. Roof slate.
TL7568046999	282963	Row of cottages between Motts Farm & Home Farm, Chilton Street	II	Late C18 or early C19. 1 storey and attic. Rendered timber framing. Small paned casements and plank doors. 6 slope top dormers with small paned windows. Old tile roof, partly stripped. Plain stacks.
TL7669144903	283042	Stour House, Stoke Road	II*	An early C16 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys, the upper storey is jettied on a carved bressumer with vine ornamentation (weather worn) and has exposed timber-framing. The house was extended at the north east end, probably in the C17. The windows are C18 or early C19, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. A 6 panel door is flanked by 3-light bay windows on the ground storey. A wing extends at the rear with mullioned and transomed casement windows with leaded lights. Roof thatched. The interior has exposed framing and moulded beams.
TL7712645420	282954	Sunnybank, 32 Cavendish Road	II	A C18 timber-framed and plastered house, added to and altered in the C19. 2 storeys. A 6-panel door with glazed panels has a wood doorcase with half round Roman Doric columns, frieze and open pediment. Roof slate, raised and hipped at the west end.

TL7694445415	282992	The Ancient House, 1 Church Lane	I	A C15 timber-framed and plastered house with a hall block and a jettied crosswing at the east end and C17 blocks to tile west and south. 2 storeys. The crosswing jetty is supported on brackets with shafts. The north front and west gable have fine parquetry (restored). The west gable bears the date 1473. The windows are casements with lattice leaded lights. The crosswing has a 5-light oriel bay on the ground and 1st stories; both with moulded sills and one with carved arms and supporting animals. The gable has shaped and carved bargeboards. The ground storey has a blocked doorway with carved spandrels. The interior of the crosswing has a fine ceiling with moulded beams and joists, with leaf stops. Roof tiled, with a heavy red brick chimney stack on a rectangular base with a sunken panel on the east end.
TL7696045647	282944	The Maltings, 14 Callis Street	II	Formerly the Old Guildhall, a late C15 timber-framed building with exposed timber framing. The present house is the surviving cross wings of a former larger hall-house with 2 cross wings. 2 storeys and attics. The gabled east end has a jettied upper storey on exposed joists with shaped ends and cut and shaped bargeboards. (C20). The attic is lit by small casement windows with lattice leaded lights, in the gable. A gabled porch with cut and shaped bargeboards projects on the north side. There are the remains of old windows. Roof tiled.
TL7701145309	283014	The Old Bear & Crown Hotel, 20 Station Road	II*	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house much altered in the early C19 when it was refaced. Formerly the Bear and Crown Inn, it is reputed to be the Wool Hall. It comprised a central 2 bay hall with 2 storeyed cross wings at the north and south ends. The central truss of the hall survives with a crown post. The crosswings were originally jettied on the 1st storey and there are remains of dragon beams on the inside of both wings and the remains of corner posts carved with small animals, on the outside. 2 storeys. The doorway has a stucco doorcase with pilasters, frieze and cornice. The spandrels of the original doorway, carved with dragons also a moulded arch have been re-set inside the hall of the present building. The interior has some moulded ceiling beams and exposed timber-framing.
TL7698645264	283049	The Pharmacy, 1 The Broadway	II	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house altered in the early C19 when it was refaced in brick (now painted) with a parapet and a stucco cornice. 2 storeys and attics. The ground storey has a C19 shop front and a carriage entrance with pilasters frieze and cornice. A gabled wing extends at the rear and a white brick wing with a slate roof was added in 1840. Roof tiled, with 1 segmental headed dormer. The interior has a carved ceiling beam with running leaf ornamentation. The roof has a plain crown post.

TL7693945293	282978	The Swann Inn, 4 High Street	II*	An early C17 timber-framed and plastered building built circa 1600, possibly on the site of an earlier inn of the same name. A building known as Le Swan is recorded as being in Clare in the C15. 2 storeys. The ground storey has a C19 or early C20 Inn front with pilasters and a continuous fascia cornice. On the 1st storey there is a very fine re-used carved oriel sill. It may have come from the earlier inn but the arms and the richness of the carving suggest a more important origin, probably the castle. The arms at the south end are those of Richard Duke of York. Those on the north end are of Mortimer, Earl of March quartering de Burgh. The Swan with a coronet collar chained to a tree was the crest of Cloely, Duchess of York, wife of Richard, to whom Edward IV gave the castle and honour of Clare in Dower. Roof tiled with a large red brick chimney stack with 4 octagonal shafts with moulded bases, a single square capping and a square base, panelled on front. The interior has exposed framing, beams and joists.
TL7691245377	282983	The Vicarage, 27 High Street	II*	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house with a crosswing at the north end, originally a hall house. Considerably altered and added to in the C19. 2 storeys. The older part has a jettied upper storey on the front. The windows are mainly mullioned and transomed casements without glazing bars. A wing at the north end has shallow oriel bays on console brackets. A 4-panel door has a flat hood on brackets. Roof tiled, with a large red brick square chimney stack. The interior has fine late C16 or early C17 panelling also some C18 panelling.
TL7674244969	283024	Verahdah House, 10 Ashen Road	II*	A C16 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. The upper storey is jettied along the whole frontage. 5 window range, early C19 "Gothic" 3-light casement windows with leaded lights and pointed arches to the lights. The north end has a gable with C16 carved bargeboards, tie beam and curved braces, with folded-leaf ornamentation. The interior has moulded ceiling beams and joists and an early C19 staircase. Roof tiled.
TL7692545415	282984	Wall to The Vicarage, 27 High Street	II	A C19 castellated wall, colourwashed brick, with brick capping and a string course below the castellations.
TL7747845093	283016	Water Mill, Mill Road	DL	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and weatherboarded water mill partly refaced and added to in the mid C19. The earlier parts at the south end are weatherboarded in 2 blocks. The south block has windows only on the 1st storey and the roof is tiled, gabled. The northern block is 2 storeys. 3 window range, horizontal pivoted lights with glazing bars. The roof is tiled, mansard. To the north of this is the mid C19 block. 3 storeys. 3 window range, similar windows. Roof slate, gabled, with a weatherboarded loft hoist on the north side. A tall circular factory chimney rises from a 2 storey wing on the west side.

TL7687345110	283023	White House, 9 Nethergate Street	II	A C18 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys and attics. An 8-panel door with raised and fielded panels (the upper panels are glazed) has a wood doorcase with attached plain Tuscan columns and a pediment. 3 gabled wings project at the rear. A stable wing extends to the rear at the north end, gabled on the front and attached to the main block. 1 storey and attics. The windows are double-hung sashes and casements with glazing bars and there is a 4-panel door. Roofs tiled.
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12.2 Pottery from Clare Test-Pits – *Paul Blinkhorn*

The 2011 test pit excavations yielded 1,874 sherds of pottery totalling just over 10kg in weight. Although the average number of sherds per pit was just under 57, different pits produced widely varying numbers of sherds, ranging from none (test pit 12) to 308 (test pit 18), and of widely varying dates.

Sherd counts by period	no. total	wt total	weight av
Bronze Age	1	2	2.00
Roman	5	36	7.20
Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	2	7	3.50
Later Anglo-Saxon	87	459	5.28
High medieval	193	1,368	7.09
Late medieval	53	576	10.87
Post-med	188	1,814	9.65
Victorian/Modern	1,345	5,774	4.29
Total	1,874	10,036	5.36

Table 33 – *Pottery counts and weights by period from the Clare test pits*

The average weight of recovered pottery sherds was 5.36g, but this also varied widely (from 1g to an exceptional 130g). Average sherd size varied relatively little across different chronological periods, although some differences are apparent (table 33, most notably between that of Bronze Age and early/middle Anglo-Saxon date and that of other periods). This essentially reflects the lower durability of pottery fired in clamp/bonfire kilns compared with that fired in built clay kilns with a controlled air supply capable of generating higher firing temperatures. The high average size of late medieval pottery is skewed by the very large size of 14 sheds of this date from test pit 18 – excluding these, the average size is 7.1g. Sherds of 19th and 20th century date are often smaller in size, despite being hard and fired at high temperatures as their thin walls make them more prone to breakage.

The average weight of sherd assemblages from different individual pits varied much more widely, from 16.67g (test pit 7) to 1g (test pit 9). This is largely due to post-depositional history: pottery which is rapidly assimilated into contexts where little or no post-depositional disturbance or attrition takes place (such as under a structure or within a pit) is more likely to survive as larger sherds than that in locations which were disturbed frequently over a long period of time or exposed to repeated changes in temperature and/or humidity (such as during arable or horticultural cultivation). Test pit seven produced just 6 sherds of modern pottery mixed in with building rubble, which had clearly not been moved since deposition, while test pit 33, also with a very high average sherd size of 14g, encountered a probable Victorian rubbish pit, whose contents had also not been greatly disturbed since deposition. Mapping average sherd size from all the excavated pits (figure 52) shows a general tendency for average sherd size to be larger in pits nearer the centre of the present town. This suggests that outlying pits are likely to be sited on land which was in use as arable until relatively recently, and also that town-centre sites are more likely to produce pottery which was rapidly assimilated into stable deposits, mostly by being sealed by later activity. Either way, a map of average sherd size does provide some indication of where greater volumes of largely intact and undisturbed archaeological remains might be expected to survive within the town.

Pottery types from Clare included the following wares:

BA: Bronze Age. Simple, hand-made pots with large amounts of flint mixed in with the clay. Dates to around 1200 – 800 BC.

RB: Roman Greyware. This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Lots of different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. It was most common in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, but in some places, continued in use until the 4th century.

IW: Ipswich Ware. The first industrially produced pottery to be made after the end of the Roman period. Made in Ipswich, and fired in kilns, some of which have been excavated. Most pots were jars, but bowls are also known, as are jugs. It is usually grey and quite smooth, although some pots have varying amounts of large sand grains in the clay. Ipswich Ware is very thick and heavy when compared to later Saxon pottery, probably because it was made by hand rather than thrown on a wheel. Dated AD720 – 850.

THET: Thetford ware. So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

HG: Hertfordshire Greyware, Late 12th – 14th century. Hard, grey sandy pottery found at sites all over Hertfordshire. Made at a number of different places, with the most recent and best-preserved evidence being from Hitchin. Range of simple jars, bowls and jugs.

MG: Mill Green Ware. 1250 – 1350. Made near the village of Mill Green in Essex. Thin, fine, grey or red pottery, usually with a coating of white clay (slip) on the outside, over which is a glaze which appears yellow or bright green. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

HGW: Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. Mid-14th – 15th century. Glazed jugs from an unknown source, usually highly decorated.

LMT: Late Medieval Ware. 1400 – 1550. Hard reddish-orange pottery with sand visible in the clay body. Pale orange and dark green glazes, wide range of everyday vessel types.

CW: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1450, and still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in

a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century.

DW: Delft ware. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft Ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make it. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

HSW: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

SMW: Staffordshire Manganese Ware, late 17th – 18th century. Made from a fine, buff-coloured clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

CP: Chinese Porcelain. Hard, white, glassy pottery with blue-painted decoration. Imported from china in bulk from about 1740 onwards, usually bowls and plates.

VIC: 'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

Pottery finds from each of the Clare test pits excavated in 2011 were as follows:

Test Pit 1

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1							11	57	1800-1900
1	2							12	54	1800-1900
1	3	1	3			1	4	6	34	1400-1900
1	4							9	41	1800-1900
1	5							3	18	1800-1900
1	6			2	8			3	7	1550-1900
1	7			3	48			5	46	1550-1900

The majority of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are earlier wares which indicate that there was activity at the site from the late medieval period (c 15th century) onwards.



Test Pit 2

TP	Context	RB		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1							4	8	1800-1900
2	2							18	27	1800-1900
2	3							30	54	1800-1900
2	4							20	50	1800-1900
2	5			1	68	1	2	10	32	1550-1900
2	7	1	17	2	5			2	4	100-1900
2	8			1	3					1550-1600

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, apart from a very worn sherd of Roman material. This suggests that the site was probably a field in Roman times, and was then abandoned until the 16th – 17th centuries, and has been in use ever since.

Test Pit 3

TP	Context	EMW		GRE		WCS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2					1	3	1	7			1600-1720
3	4			1	2					2	4	1550-1900
3	6	1	7	1	12							1100-1600

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, apart from a single sherd of medieval material. This shows that people were using the site in the 12th century or thereabouts. It then appears to have been abandoned until the 16th or 17th centuries.

No Test Pit 4 Excavated

Test Pit 5

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1			1	24	14	85	1550-1900
5	2					19	76	1800-1900
5	3	1	10	2	8	35	94	1400-1900
5	4					21	106	1800-1900
5	5					33	135	1800-1900
5	6					7	23	1800-1900

The majority of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are earlier wares which indicate that there was low-intensity activity at the site in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods (c 15th – 16th century).

Test Pit 6

TP	Context	EMW		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	3	1	6	1550-1900
6	2									4	60	1800-1900
6	3							1	2	8	33	1550-1900
6	4					1	6	1	18			1400-1600
6	5							2	7			1550-1600
6	6			2	9							1150-1200
6	8	1	3									1100-1200

The range of pottery types from this pit shows that there was low-level activity throughout the medieval period. Contexts 6 and 8 produced only medieval pottery, and so are likely to be undisturbed deposits from that time. The site appears to have been abandoned in the late 16th century, and not used again until Victorian times.

Test Pit 7

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
7	5	6	100	1800-1900

This test-pit only produced a few sherds of Victorian pottery, indicating that it was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 8

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
8	4	7	28	1800-1900

This test-pit only produced a few sherds of Victorian pottery, and very nothing else, indicating that it was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 9

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
9	4	1	1	1800-1900

This test-pit only produced a single sherd of Victorian pottery, and very nothing else, indicating that it was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 10

		GRE		MANG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1			1	3	10	43	1700-1900
10	2					11	22	1800-1900
10	3					25	75	1800-1900
10	4	1	10					1550-1600

The majority of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are earlier wares which indicate that there was activity at the site in the early post-medieval period onwards (c 16th century), but it does not appear to have been used much before the 19th century.

Test Pit 11

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1	1	4	1800-1900
11	2	2	4	1800-1900

This test-pit only produced a few sherds of Victorian pottery, and very nothing else, indicating that it was not used by people before that time.

No pottery excavated from Test Pit 12

Test Pit 13

TP	Context	IW		THET		EMW		HG		HGW		GRE		MANG		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1																	6	13	1800-1900
13	2					2	4	2	20									9	27	1100-1900
13	3													1	6			12	63	1700-1900
13	4					2	11	6	29	1	6					1	4	6	56	1100-1900
13	5			1	3	4	15	2	22			1	2			1	4	1	2	900-1900
13	7	1	3					2	6											720-1200

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that the site has been more or less continually occupied since the 8th century. Certainly, there are no obvious gaps in terms of the commoner types of pottery in use throughout that period, although there is only a single sherd which can be dated to the 14th – 15th centuries.

Test Pit 14

TP	Context	IW		EMW		HED		HG		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1			1	5							3	6	1100-1900
14	2							1	1	1	26	5	14	1150-1900
14	4			3	14			1	20	2	79			1100-1600
14	5	1	4			1	1	1	4					720-1250
14	6							1	4			1	1	1150-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that the site has been more or less continually occupied since the 8th century. The only gaps in terms of the common pottery types in the area are in the late Saxon period, and again the 14th – 15th centuries.

Test Pit 15

TP	Context	HG		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	2					4	4	1800-1900
15	3	1	6					1150-1200
15	5	1	26			3	12	1150-1900
15	6			1	4			1700-1800

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but the two fairly large and well-preserved sherds of medieval material suggest that there were people living at the site in the 12th and 13th centuries. It then appears to have been abandoned until the post-medieval period.

Test Pit 16

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1					1	4	1	5			2	3	1550-1900
16	2					1	5	2	4	2	12	1	1	1550-1900
16	3			1	2			1	9	1	2	3	24	1400-1900
16	4	2	6					4	13	1	3	1	1	1100-1900
16	5	1	1					1	1					1100-1600

The pottery for this test-pit shows that the site has been in use more or less continuously from the 15th century to the present. The sherds of medieval pottery also show that it was being used in the

12th and 13th centuries, but the sherds are small and quite worn, so the site may have been fields at that time.

Test Pit 17

TP	Context	THET		EMW		LMT		GRE		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	4													1	7	1800-1900
17	5			1	15			1	64			1	29			1100-1750
17	6	7	37	3	11	2	18	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	5	900-1900

This test-pit produced a range of pottery types which indicate that there has been activity at the site from the late Saxon period onwards. The relatively large amounts of THET and EMW suggest fairly strongly that people were living at the site from the 10th – 12th centuries, but it may have had a more marginal use after that time.

Test Pit 18

TP	Context	RB		THET		EMW		HG		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	1																	5	40	56	141	1700-1900
18	2												1	4						79	232	1550-1900
18	3												4	40	4	10	2	15	94	337	1550-1900	
18	4	1	4	4	52	3	42	1	18	13	291	2	26	1	4					8	21	100-1900
18	5			9	46	20	255			1	10											900-1550

This test pit produced very large amounts of late Saxon and medieval pottery, and there seems little doubt that there were people living at the site from the 10th century onwards. Context 5 produced no pottery later than AD1550, and is thus very likely to be an undisturbed medieval stratum. There is also a single sherd of Roman pottery present, so the site was also in use at that time, with a marginal use such as fields being the most likely.

Test Pit 19

TP	Context	EMW		HGW		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1							3	12	1800-1900
19	2	2	7			3	69	22	132	1100-1900
19	3			1	2			6	26	1450-1900
19	4							2	4	1800-1900
19	6					1	28	4	22	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are also small amounts of medieval and early post-medieval pottery present, showing that the site was used from about AD1100-1600. It seems likely that the land was marginal at that time, perhaps a field or garden or similar.

Test Pit 20

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	1							5	15	1800-1900
20	2			2	21	1	1	14	50	1550-1900
20	3							13	45	1800-1900
20	4							5	12	1800-1900
20	5	1	2	2	5					1400-1600

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are also small amounts of late medieval

and early post-medieval pottery present, showing that the site was used from about AD1400-1600. It seems likely that the land was marginal at that time, perhaps a field or garden or similar.

Test Pit 21

TP	Context	GRE		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
21	2			1	9			1600-1650
21	3					1	1	1800-1900
21	4	1	5			1	2	1550-1900

This test-pit produced very little pottery, but such as there is indicates that the site was used from the late 16th or 17th century to the present. It seems likely that the land was marginal throughout that time, perhaps a field or garden or similar.

Test Pit 22

TP	Context	GS		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
22	1	1	4					2	33	1500-1900
22	2							5	46	1800-1900
22	4							2	5	1800-1900
22	5			1	3	1	6			1550-1750

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are also small amounts of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery present, showing that the site was used from about AD1500-1600. It seems likely that the land was marginal at that time, perhaps a field or garden or similar.

Test Pit 23

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		GS		GRE		SS		EST		SWSG		CP		VIC		Date Range	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
23	1																			11	26	1800-1900	
23	2									5	33			1	2	2	2	1	3	54	139	1550-1900	
23	3									5	38					1	1			34	115	1550-1900	
23	4							1	4	1	23	1	4					1	2	15	48	1550-1900	
23	5	1	13							5	32					1	4	1	3	24	66	1550-1900	
23	6							1	24	4	17										6	22	1500-1900
23	7			4	21	1	17															1100-1250	
23	8	3	9							1	7										1	2	900-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery types which indicate that people have been using, and probably living on the site since the late Saxon period. The 17th and 18th century material includes some better than average quality material, such as the Chinese Porcelain, which suggests that the people living there at that time may have been of above-average wealth.

No Test Pit 24 Excavated

Test Pit 25

TP	Context	EMW		HG		LMT		GRE		WCS		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1							2	52							34	90	1550-1900
25	2	1	7			1	4	1	10	1	4	1	9	1	9	55	251	1100-1900
25	3			1	3											20	109	1150-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery types which indicate that people have been using the

site since the late Saxon period. Most of the material is Victorian, and before that time, it seems likely that the land was marginal, perhaps a field or garden or similar.

Test Pit 26

TP	Context	THET		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
26	1							13	88	1800-1900
26	2							20	147	1800-1900
26	3	1	3					17	121	900-1900
26	4B					1	130	1	6	1550-1900
26	5A							2	11	1800-1900
26	5B			1	5					1500-1550
26	6A					1	26	2	11	1550-1900
26	7A					1	1			1550-1600

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there is also a single sherd of late Saxon pottery and another which is late medieval, showing that the site was used at those times. It seems likely that the land was marginal, perhaps a field or garden or similar, until the post-medieval period.

Test Pit 27

TP	Context	BA		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		DW		HSW		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	1																			1	1	1800-1900
27	2			1	5	3	13			1	3					1	2			20	109	900-1900
27	3			1	5	2	13	1	4					1	2			1	6	10	32	900-1900
27	4			4	25	2	3			2	5	1	125							1	7	900-1900
27	5	1	2	2	4	3	48	1	4	2	2	2	17							2	3	2000BC-1900
27	6			1	2	4	43					1	117					1	16	1	2	900-1900
27	7			3	18																	900-1100
27	8					1	4													3	19	1100-1900

This test pit produced very large amounts of late Saxon and medieval pottery, and there seems little doubt that there were people living at the site from the 10th century onwards, perhaps until the 16th century. Pottery deposition drops off somewhat after that time until the 19th century, so the site may have had a more margin use during that period, perhaps as a garden or field. There is also a single sherd of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery present, so the site was also in use at that time.

Test Pit 28

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		HG		MG		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	1											3	7			1	9			31	45	1400-1900
28	2					1	3							2	13					39	61	1200-1900
28	3													3	11	3	23			54	88	1550-1900
28	4	1	5	2	17	1	5					2	7	3	19	2	3			20	33	900-1900
28	5	17	94	11	43	8	60	9	72	2	6	2	4	3	23	1	1	1	2	1	6	900-1900
28	6	6	37	12	68	5	52															900-1250
28	7	7	51	15	149	2	9															900-1250
28	8	4	25	2	13																	900-1200

This test pit produced very large amounts of late Saxon and medieval pottery, and there seems little doubt that there were people living at the site from the 10th century onwards. There are particularly large amounts of THET, which leave little doubt that there was intensive late Saxon activity.

Test Pit 29

		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
29	2	2	7	1	4	7	41	1550-1900
29	3	1	5			1	16	1550-1900
29	5					2	10	1800-1900
29	6			1	5	1	4	1650-1900
29	7					3	42	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are also small amounts of early post-medieval pottery present, showing that the site was used from about AD1550 onwards. It seems likely that the land was marginal until the 19th century, perhaps a field or garden or similar.

Test Pit 30

		RB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
30	1	1	6			100-400
30	4			2	3	1800-1900

There is very little pottery from this test-pit, with two of three sherds Victorian. The other however is Roman, and shows that people were using the site at that time, probably as fields.

Test Pit 31

		CW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
31	1					1	17	1800-1900
31	2	1	5	2	11	9	81	1450-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there is also a single sherd of late medieval, showing that the site was used at those times. It seems likely that the land was marginal, perhaps a field or garden or similar, until the 19th century.

Test Pit 32

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		DW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
32	1													6	34	1800-1900
32	2	4	10	2	13	2	12	8	102	1	18	1	3	1	9	900-1900
32	3	3	14	1	2			1	23			1	5	1	15	900-1900

This test pit produced late Saxon and medieval pottery, and there seems little doubt that there were people living at the site from the 10th century onwards, perhaps until the early 16th century. Pottery deposition drops off rapidly after that time, until the 19th century, so the site may have had a more margin use during that period, perhaps as a garden or field.

Test Pit 33

		HG		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
33	1	1	7					9	25	1150-1900
33	2							2	11	1800-1900
33	3							5	18	1800-1900
33	4					1	3	7	51	1700-1900
33	5							14	216	1800-1900
33	6			1	4			19	539	1550-1900

33	7							9	78	1800-1900
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Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are also small amounts of medieval and early post-medieval pottery present, showing that the site was used from about AD1150-1600. It seems likely that the land was marginal at that time, perhaps a field or garden or similar.

Test Pit 34

TP	Context	RB		THET		EMW		HED		HGW		LMT		GRE		EST		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
34	3															1	1	1700-1800
34	4									1	1			1	3			900-1600
34	5			2	5	2	6			7	22	6	19					900-1550
34	6	2	9	2	12	3	24	3	20	3	24			2	2			900-1600
34	7			1	1	2	3			1	1							900-1500
34	8					3	4											1100-1200

This test pit produced very large amounts of late Saxon and medieval pottery, and there seems little doubt that there were people living at the site from the 10th 16th centuries. Contexts 7 and 8 produced no pottery later than AD1500, and are thus very likely to be an undisturbed medieval strata. After that, the site appears to have been more or less abandoned and, unusually, there is no Victorian pottery, indicating it was not used at all at that time.

Test Pit 35

TP	Context	THET		GS		LMT		GRE		DW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
35	1							1	6					2	2	1550-1900
35	2											1	4	11	87	1700-1900
35	3	1	2					1	3					11	90	900-1900
35	4							1	40					2	6	1550-1900
35	5					1	45	1	8					5	9	1400-1900
35	6			2	10	3	5	2	5	2	5	1	5	1	2	1500-1900
35	7	1	1					1	5			1	15	1	4	900-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to the 15th century or later, and suggests that the site has been continually occupied since that time. There are also a few small sherds of late Saxon pottery, indicating that the site was also used then, but was probably marginal, perhaps as fields or gardens or similar.

12.3 Faunal remains from Clare test pits – *Jessica Rippengal*

All osteological remains from the Clare test pit excavations were from animals, with no human remains found. Animal bone was identified to species and element where possible, with age characteristics and post-mortem modifications noted if present. Identifications are listed here by test pit and context in numerical order in detail, with any particular points of interest discussed in sections 8 and 9. Many osteological finds were in a fragmentary state and could not be identified to species. Shell finds are included in Appendix 12.5.

CLA/11/1					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
2	sheep/goat	tibia			x 1
2	hare	humerus			x 1
5	unidentified				x 3
7	cat	phalanges			x 2

CLA/11/2					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
2	unidentified				x 4
3	pig	incisor			x 4
4	unidentified				x 1

CLA/11/5					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
2	sheep/goat	radius			x 1
4	unidentified				x 1
5	unidentified				x 1

CLA/11/6					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
2	unidentified				x 2
4	unidentified	1 x rib			x 4
5	cow	second phalange			x 1
5	sheep/goat	humerus			x 1
5	cow	third phalange			x 1

6	sheep/goat	second phalange	immature		x 1
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CLA/11/7					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	unidentified				x 1
5	sheep	molar			x 1

CLA/11/8					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	rabbit	pelvis			x 1
6	cow	limb			x 1
7	cow	radius			x 1

CLA/11/9					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
4	cow	premolar			x 1

CLA/11/10					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
4	unidentified (rodent?)				x 3

CLA/11/11					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	bird (small)				x 2

CLA/11/12					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
2	unidentified				x 1
3	unidentified				x 2

CLA/11/13					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	cow	radius			x 2
1	unidentified				x 2
2	ungular (medium)	rib			x 1
2	unidentified				x 2
3	sheep/goat	first phalange			x 1
3	cow	upper molar			x 1
3	pig	incisor			x 1
3	unidentified				x 3
3	rabbit	ulna			x 1
4	sheep	hip			x 1
4	unidentified				x 1
5	unidentified				x 3
6	sheep	scapula			x 1
6	pig	deciduous incisor	immature		x 1
6	unidentified				x 12
7	mouse	humerus			x 1
7	sheep/goat	radius			x 2
7	unidentified				x 3

CLA/11/14					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
2	bird				x 2
2	bird	humerus			x 1
3	sheep/goat	carpal			x 1
3	sheep/goat	radius			x 1
4	cow	radius			x 1
4	unidentified				x 4
6	horse	femur			x 1
6	cow	second phalange			x 1
6	unidentified				x 6

CLA/11/15					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	unidentified				x 1
2	cow	rib			x 1
4	sheep/goat	tibia		sawn (proximal)	x 1
6	cow	first phalange			x 2
7	unidentified				x 1

CLA/11/16					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	unidentified				x 2
2	cow	upper molar			x 5 (all from one tooth)
4	unidentified				x 2

CLA/11/17					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
5	cow	first phalange		cut marks	x 1
5	unidentified				x 2
6	sheep/goat	rib			x 1
6	sheep/goat	second phalange			x 1
6	sheep/goat	humerus			x 1
6	unidentified				x 6

CLA/11/18					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	sheep/goat	rib			x 1
1	sheep/goat	tooth			x 1
3	pig	rib		cut marks	x 1
3	unidentified				x 2
3	unidentified	skull			x 1
3	pig	lower molar			x 1
3	cow	vertebra			x 1
4	sheep/goat	rib			x 1
4	rabbit	ulna			x 1
4	cow	upper molar			x 1
4	unidentified				x 9
4	sheep/goat	radius			x 1
4	sheep/goat	humerus		sawn	x 2
4	cow	scapula			x 2
4	cow	limb			x 2
4	cow	incisor deciduous	immature		x 1
4	cow	phalange			x 1
5	medium ungular	rib			x 2
5	sheep/goat	radius			x 1
5	cow	incisor			x 1
5	sheep/goat	rib			x 1
5	bird (domestic)	humerus			x 1
5	cow	radius			x 1
5	unidentified				x 21
5	pig	upper molar			x 1



CLA/11/19					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	cow	ephemeral head			x 1
2	sheep/goat	molar			x 1
2	unidentified				x 2
3	cow	mandible			x 1
3	cow	pelvis	immature	sawn	x 1
3	rabbit	humerus			x 1
4	unidentified				x 1
6	cow	first phalange			x 1
6	cow	rib			x 1

CLA/11/20					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	cow	femur	immature		x 1
2	sheep/goat	humerus	immature		
2	unidentified				x 2
3	unidentified			sawn	x 2
4	unidentified				x 1

CLA/11/22					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
3	unidentified				x 2
4	rabbit	scapula			x 1
4	unidentified				x 4
5	cow	premolar			x 1
5	pig	metapodial			x 1
5	unidentified				x 4
6	unidentified				x 1
9	medium ungular	rib			x 1

CLA/11/23					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	unidentified				x 3



2	pig	deciduous incisor			x 1
2	sheep/goat	premolar			x 1
2	pig	first phalange	immature		x 1
2	unidentified		foetal		x 20+
2	cat	tooth			x 1
3	cow	rib			x 1
3	unidentified	vertebrae			x 1
3	sheep/goat	first phalange			x 1
3	rabbit				x 1
3	unidentified		foetal		x 20+
3	bird		immature		x 1
4	sheep/goat	incisor			x 1
5	cow	upper molar			x 1
5	unidentified				x 4
6	cow	incisor			x 1
6	cow	humerus		chopped	x 1
7	sheep/goat	mandible	immature		x 4
8	sheep/goat	tibia		gnawed	x 1
8	pig	canine			x 1
8	unidentified				x 20+

CLA/11/25

Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	cow	premolar			x 1
1	unidentified				x 3
3	sheep/goat	upper molar			x 1
3	cow	premolar			x 1
3	unidentified				x 3

CLA/11/26

Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
3	cow	rib		gnawed	x 2
4a	cow	vertebrae			x 2
4b	pig	humerus			x 2
5a	unidentified				x 1
5b	unidentified				x 1

CLA/11/27

Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	unidentified				x 4
2	horse	metacarpal			x 1



2	unidentified				x 1
3	medium ungular	rib			x 10
3	cow	vertebrae			x 1
3	sheep	femur			x 1
4	sheep/goat	molar			x 1
4	medium ungular	rib			x 4
4	sheep/goat	metacarpal			x 1
4	unidentified				x 6
4	cow	radius			x 1
5	sheep/goat	molar			x 1
5	pig	incisor			x 1
5	small ungular	rib			x 2
5	sheep/goat	scapula			x 1
5	unidentified				x 6
6	unidentified				x 1
7	unidentified				x 1
8	unidentified				x 4

CLA/11/28

Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	cow	lower pre-molar			x 1
1	sheep	rib		sawn	x 1
1	unidentified	pelvis			x 1
1	unidentified		immature		x 3
2	small bird (chicken?)		immature		x 5
3	pig	metapodial			x 1
3	bovid	metapodial		sawn	x 1
3	bird	ulna			x 1
3	bird				x 2
3	unidentified				x 3
3	cow	vertebrae			x 1
3	cow	radius	immature		x 1
3	cow	radius		sawn	x 1
4	bovid	metacarpal			x 1
4	sheep/goat	radius			x 1
4	unidentified				x 5
5	cow	upper premolar			x 1
5	sheep/goat	humerus	immature		x 1
5	unidentified				x 13
5	sheep/goat	mandible			x 1
6	sheep/goat	incisor			x 1
6	sheep/goat	metapodial			x 2
6	sheep/goat	first phalange			x 1
6	unidentified				x 15
6	cow	rib			x 1
6	sheep/goat	femur			x 1
6	cow	metapodial	immature		x 1
7	bovid	skull			x 2
7	sheep/goat	rib			x 3
7	pig	mandible			x 1



7	sheep/goat	tibia		sawn	x 1
7	unidentified				x 11
8	cow	metacarpal			x 1
8	cow	metatarsal			x 1
9	unidentified				x 2

CLA/11/29

Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
2	cow	vertebrae			x 1
5	bird	ulna			x 1
6	medium ungular	vertebrae			x 1
8	sheep/goat	rib			x 1

CLA/11/31

Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	sheep/goat	tibia		cut marks	x 1
2	sheep/goat	rib			x 1
2	cow	vertebrae	immature	chopped	x 1
2	pig	tibia	immature		x 3
2	pig	tibia - epiphysis	immature		x 1
2	sheep/goat	radius		sawn	x 1
2	unidentified	rib		cut marks	x 2
2	sheep/goat	rib			x 5
2	bird	skull			x 3
2	unidentified				x 2

CLA/11/32

Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	unidentified	limb		sawn	x 2
2	sheep/goat	metacarpal		cut marks	x 1
2	bird (domestic fowl)				x 2
2	cow	vertebrae			x 1
2	bovid	vertebrae			x 2
2	sheep/goat	rib			x 1
2	unidentified				x 13
3	unidentified				x 1
3	pig	premolar			x 1
3	sheep/goat	metatarsal			x 1
3	pig	femur			x 1
3	unidentified				x 14
4	unidentified				x 1



CLA/11/33					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	unidentified				x 3
2	unidentified				x 2
2	cow	tibia		sawn	x 1
3	cow	epiphysis			x 1
3	pig	vertebrae			x 1
3	sheep/goat	metacarpal			x 1
3	sheep/goat	radius			x 2
3	sheep/goat	femur			x 2
3	bovid	ribs		sawn	x 7
3	sheep/goat	metatarsal			x 1
3	rabbit	vertebrae			x 1
3	unidentified				x 20+
4	bovid	vertebrae		chopped	x 1
5	sheep/goat	radius			x 1
5	unidentified				x 6
7	cow	deciduous incisor			x 1
7	sheep/goat	radius			x 1

CLA/11/34					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
3	unidentified				x 4
5	sheep/goat	incisor			x 1
5	sheep/goat	molar			x 1
5	unidentified				x 4
6	sheep/goat	pelvis	immature		x 1
6	unidentified				x 7

CLA/11/35					
Context number	Species	Element	Age	Post-mortem modification	Notes
1	rat	femur			x 1
1	unidentified				x 2
2	rabbit				x 2
2	unidentified				x 3
2	sheep/goat	humerus			x 1
3	sheep/goat	pelvis		butchered	x 1
3	pig	incisor			x 1
3	cat	scapula			x 1
3	cow	tarsal			x 1
3	unidentified				x 15
4	sheep/goat				x 2

4	cow	calcaneum			x 1
4	rat	mandible			x 1
4	unidentified				x 6
5	sheep/goat	tibia			x 1
5	unidentified				x 1
6	sheep/goat	pelvis	immature		x 1
6	unidentified				x 3
7	sheep/goat	pelvis	immature		x 2
7	unidentified				x 2

12.4 Worked flint from Clare test pits – *David McOmish*

Flint artefacts from the Clare test pit excavations including struck flints and fire-cracked flint. These were identified to type and date if possible, with retouching and other distinguishing characteristics noted if present. In most instances a date could not be established. Flint artefacts are listed here by test pit and context in numerical order with particular points of interest discussed in sections 8 and 9.

Test Pit 1

Context 1: One fire-cracked flint; three core reducer or preparation flakes

Context 2: one fire-cracked flint

Context 3: Two core reducer flakes

Test Pit 2

Context 1: Two flakes. One possible core reducer

Context 3: one core reducer flake, one small FCF, one natural flake

Context 4: one fire-cracked flint; large primary flake with some working to one edge; five smaller primary flakes with cortex; one secondary flake; one flake – might be retouched in the style of a hollow scraper

Context 5: two fire-cracked flint; one natural blade

Test Pit 3

Context 2: one flake, one core reducer

Test Pit 5

Context 3: one large primary flake with some edge damage, one fire-cracked flint

Test Pit 8

Context 5: one large flake with cortex; triangular section – possibly a primary flake but possibly natural

Test Pit 10

Context 1: one very large core reducer flake? Levalloisian style with some cortex too

Context 3: one fire-cracked flint

Test Pit 11

Context 2: one fire-cracked flint with cortex, 1 possible core reducer with cortex

Test Pit 13

Context 11: one flake with cortex

Context 6: one blade with cortex, some edge damage; thin flake probable awl/borer – too big for burin

Context 2: one narrow, thin blade; two small core reducer flakes; one larger core prep/reducer with cortex

Test Pit 14

Context 3: one fire-cracked flint but possible remnant core, possibly Mesolithic

Context 5: one chert flake

Test Pit 16

Context 4: one large primary flake

Context 5: two small fragments of fire-cracked flint

Test Pit 17

Context 6: one long, thin, blade with triangular section

Test Pit 18

Context 1: one fire-cracked flint; one flake; two primary flakes with cortex, possibly natural spalls; one irregular fragment, also possibly natural

Context 2: one fire-cracked flint

Context 3: two fire-cracked flint; six large irregular flakes, all probably natural

Test Pit 20

Context 2: seven flakes, four fire-cracked flint

Test Pit 22

Context 1: one flake

Context 3: one natural flake; one core reducer/prep but with edge preparation possible scraper

Context 4: one flake

Context 5: small flake

Test Pit 23

Context 7: four flakes – two natural, two primary with cortex

Context 5: one fire-cracked flint; flake

Test Pit 25

Context 1: one possible core reducer/preparation flake; one fire-cracked flint flake

Context 2: one fragment of core

Test Pit 26

Context 2: one fire-cracked flint

Context 5: one fire-cracked flint

Test Pit 27

Context 8: one small flake

Test Pit 28

Context 2: three flakes
Context 4: one fragment of possibly worked or burnt stone?

Test Pit 30

Context 3: one thick flake with possible edge preparation – possibly retouched as a scraper

Test Pit 33

Context 1: one small nodule possibly a core reducer
Context 3: two flakes, one is also fire-cracked, plus one fire-cracked flint

Test Pit 34

Context 4: two possibly natural flakes; one small nodule possibly a fragment of a core
Context 5: one fragment of core; six primary flakes, four with cortex

Test Pit 35

Context 1: one fragment burnt stone
Context 3: one large fire-cracked flint nodule; two small flakes; two primary flakes with cortex but possibly natural
Context 5: one large primary flake with cortex; five smaller flakes; one possible core prep flake

12.5 Other finds from Clare test pits – *Catherine Ranson*

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile =38g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear flat glass x2 =9g, green bottle glass x1 =10g, clear container glass x8 =33g	partially melted plastic and metal drinks cap =7g, very worn coin (no markings visible) =4g, flat metal washer =2g, aluminium? cap/back of circular object =6g, flat metal rectangular plate with small circular hole at one end =17g, T shaped metal flat bracket with 3 holding screws =69g, small aluminium ball? =7g, flat metal washer =2g, long corroded iron nails x4 =37g, one penny coin dated 1979 =4g, long corroded iron bolt =39g		concrete x2 =83g, black melted plastic? =6g	19th - 20th century



C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear container glass x4 =33g, clear flat glass x9=28g, orange bottle glass =5g, green bottle glass =9g, blue bottle glass =<1g	long corroded iron nails x6 =108g, corroded iron nails x6 =30g, corroded modern screw =4g, modern nail =8g, 50 Ptas? Coin =12g "REY DE ESPANA _____ CAR SOS" (very degraded no date visible), aluminium plant tag "SHIRLEY CHAMPION" Stamped on it =1g, thick metal washer =17g, rectangular flat metal plate – holes at either end and nail through the centre =13g, corroded iron scraps x4 =7g, flat rectangular metal plate with 'hook' on it and 2 holes at each end =34g		lump of partially melted green plastic =2g, grey material =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, clay pipe stem =4g, red CBM fragments x8 =56g	clear flat glass x3 =29g, green bottle glass x2 =26g, orange bottle glass =3g	long metal screw =25g, metal wire =2g, modern nail =8g, corroded iron nails x3 =9g		slate =24g, mortar/plaster =29g	19th - 20th century
C.4	curved red tile =67g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g, red CBM fragments x1 =5g, clay pipe stem x3 =10g	green bottle glass=5g, clear container glass x5 =7g, clear flat glass x4 =8g	metal wire =8g, modern screw =3g, aluminium edge framing =5g, metal button (2 axes crossed and a helmet) =5g, small metal loop =2g, corroded iron nails x7 =33g, corroded iron scraps =21g	coal x2 =13g	partially squashed rubber? ball =53g, 'Pears Gloria Shampoo' used sachet =2g, melted green plastic =2g, sea shell =7g, oyster shell x1 =<1g, slate =7g	19th - 20th century
C.5	clay pipe stem =3g	clear flat glass =4g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =22g, corroded iron scraps =27g	coal x1 =30g	oyster shell x3 =8g	19th - 20th century
C.6	modern white glazed flat tile =9g, red CBM =4g, clay pipe stem =4g	clear flat glass =5g	long corroded iron nail =13g, corroded iron scraps x2 =32g	coal x4 =7g		19th - 20th century
C.7	clay pipe stem x4 =5g, red CBM fragments x2 =17g	clear container glass x1 =4g, clear flat glass x2 =3g	corroded iron scrap =3g	coal =13g	oyster shell x1 =<1g, mortar /plaster? =3g	19th - 20th century

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 =18g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =4g	clear container glass x2 =2g, clear container glass x3 =11g, green bottle glass x1 =4g	slag x1 =8g, rim like piece of metal (lead?) =8g	coal x10 =12g	slate x1 =<1g, green string =<1g	19th-20th century
C. 2	red CBM fragments x7 =26g	clear flat glass x18 =23g, clear container glass x5 =17g, green bottle glass x2 =3g	thin flat strip of metal wire =<1g, slag x1 =13g, think flat plate copper? =3g, small metal over keyhole fixing? =1g, corroded iron nails x2 =5g, silver foil =<1g	coal x25 =20g	green food bag tie =<1g, snail shell x1 =1g, slate x4 =6g	19th-20th century



C.3	clay pipe stem x3= 6g, red CBM fragments x9 =40g, modern pink/red CBM fragments x1 =20g, modern flat red roof tile =23g	green bottle glass x2 =21g, clear flat glass x17 =20g, clear container glass x3 =3g	metal bolt? =21g, corroded iron nails x5 =21g	coal x24 =31g	slate x11 =18g, slate pencil =1g, oyster shell x3 =11g, snail shell x1 =1g	19th-20th century
C.4	red flat tile x5 =78g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x3 =31g	green bottle glass x2 =2g, clear flat glass x14 =38g, clear container glass x6 =14g	thin strip of lead? window lining? =4g, corroded iron nails x1 =10g	coal x10 =13g	sea shell x2 =8g, slate x4 =8g	Post medieval
C.5	flat red tile x6 =125g, red CBM fragments x12 =126g	clear container glass x1 =6g, clear flat glass x7 =10g	corroded iron scraps x11 =88g, point end part of metal blade? =34g, corroded iron nails x1 =12g, metal button =<1g, slag x2 =43g	coal x60 =110g	slate pencil x1 =2g, slate x1 =4g, oyster shell x1 =2g	19th-20th century
C.6	flat red tile x4 =86g, red CBM fragments x9 =36g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear flat glass x1 =<1g	lead? bell shaped object? =72g, metal button =12g, corroded iron scraps x5 =19g	coal x12 =18g		Post medieval
C.7	flat red tile x2 =19g, red CBM fragments x5 =20g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g, green china lid of a tiny pot (like from a dolls house?) =<1g	clear flat glass x5 =6g	flat triangular object of corroded metal =60g, corroded iron nails x1 =17g, corroded iron scraps x2 =6g	coal x7 =10g	oyster shell x1 =10g, mortar =4g	Post medieval
C.8	red flat tile x2 =18g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =6g, clear flat glass x1 =2g	corroded iron scraps x2 =7g	coal x2 =5g		Post medieval

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1			thin sheet metal? x2 =4g	coal x1 =15g		Undated
C. 2	modern drain fragment x1 =26g	clear container glass x1 =5g		coal x1 =<1g	slate x1 =10g, grey breeze block like fragment? x1 =3g, plastic toy soldier shooting gun =4g	19th-20th century
C.4	red CBM fragments x7 =59g, red/orange CBM fragments x1 =70g, modern pink/red CBM x1 =14g	green bottle glass x1 =<1g				Modern



C.5	red glazed flat tile x1 =13g, red/orange CBM fragments x2 =127g, red CBM fragments x2 =16g					Modern
C.6	flat red tile x5 =161g, red CBM fragments x26 =84g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g		small iron nails =2g			19th-20th century
C.7	clay pipe stem x1 =7g, flat red tile x6 =59g, red CBM fragments x20 =53g	green bottle glass x1 =5g		coal x1 =2g		19th-20th century

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x1 =108g, red CBM fragments x1 =15g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	green bottle glass x2 =29g, clear flat glass x1 =3g		coal x1 =<1g	tiny snail shell x2 =2g, silver foil x4 =<1g	19th-20th century
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =1g, red CBM fragments x2 =41g	clear container glass x1 =2g, green bottle glass x1 =9g, orange bottle glass x1 =7g	slightly twisted lump of lead =6g, curved sheet of corroded iron =104g		slate x1 =2g, white plastic wrapper =<1g	19th-20th century
C.3	flat red tile x3 =73g, flat red roof tile x1 =51g, red CBM fragments x7 =154g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g	green bottle glass x1 =2g, clear flat glass x12 =24g, clear container glass x3 =15g	corroded iron scraps x2 =26g, lead? window lining? x2 =5g	coal x12 =11g	slate x6 =35g	19th century
C.4	flat red tile x8 =231g, red CBM fragments x4 =74g	clear container glass x1 =13g, clear flat glass x10 =53g, green bottle glass x3 =31g	large corroded iron bolt=53g, corroded iron nails x3 =36g, corroded iron scraps x3 =28g	coal x13 =55g	sea shell x1 =8g, slate x4 =25g, mortar x2 =33g	Post medieval
C.5	red brick fragment x1 =522g, red flat tile x4 =141g, red CBM fragments x7 =71g, red flat roof tile x1 =106g	clear container glass x4 =29g, clear flat glass x12 =27g, orange bottle glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron scraps x2 =3g, metal button =4g (Front = crown with initials under it _R. Back ="Player BR__ Birmingham"), corroded iron nails x2=11g	coal x3 =<1g	slate x4 =25g	19th century
C.6	red brick fragment =791g, flat red tile x2 =55g, red CBM fragments x1 =6g	opaque glass x2=4g, green bottle glass x1 =13g, clear flat glass x5 =8g	corroded iron bolt =31g		grey cotton thread =<1g	Undated



Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x16 =63g, flat red tile x4 =42g	green bottle glass x1 =4g		coal x2 =4g	snail shell x1 =2g	19th-20th century
C. 2	flat red tile x2 =30g, red CBM fragments x5 =41g	orange bottle glass x1 =<1g		coal x2= 5g		19th-20th century
C.3	red brick fragment =534g, flat red tile x1 =14g, red CBM fragments x4 =30g, clay pipe stem x2 =11g		corroded iron nails x1 =9g, corroded iron scraps x2 =1g	coal x1 =4g	oyster shell fragments x5 =1g	Post medieval
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =4g	green bottle glass x2 =22g	corroded iron nails x2 =8g, flat metal 'washer' with pattern around upper surface =<1g	coal x2 =4g	oyster shell x3 =9g	Post medieval
C.5	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =1g, flat dirty yellow/brown tile x2 =132g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g, pink/orange flat roof tile =40g			coal x4 =3g	oyster shell x1 =9g	Post medieval
C.6			modern nail =2g, corroded iron nail =7g	coal x3 =5g	mortar =12g, oyster shell x4 =8g	undated
C.8					oyster shell x4 =9g	Undated

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	modern curved red and grey 'sandwich' tile =58g, modern red CBM fragments x1 =10g, modern flat red tile =125g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g	clear container glass x2 =6g, clear flat glass x2 =15g, green bottle glass x2 =11g, small clear rounded glass bottle (missing neck) =135g "GAMWAL"	corroded iron nails x3 =49g, corroded iron scraps x4 =30g, metal scraps x6 =10g, curved metal fixing =32g	coal x2 =83g	asbestos x3 =35g, concrete x1 =15g, dirty yellow mortar x3 =7g	19th-20th century
C. 2	modern red flat tile x3 =83g, modern pink/red CBM fragments x2 =68g, red CBM fragments x1 =5g	orange bottle glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x3 =19g, degraded clear flat glass =55g	corroded iron nails x1 =3g		asbestos x3 =49g, concrete x3 =50g, slate x1 =3g, tarmac x1 =47g, oyster shell x2 =5g, black bottle stopper "Ward & Son Ltd FOXEARH ESSF" =22g	Ward & Son founded in mid-19th century



C.5	flat red tile x4 =139g, red CBM fragments x4 =116g, modern cream glazed tile x4 =199g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =122g, dirty yellow flat tile x1 =39g, modern pink/red CBM fragments x1 =16g	green bottle glass x1 =3g, clear container glass x5 =50g	L shaped iron bolt =34g, slag x9 =787g	coal x8 =127g	slate x2 =8g, concrete x3 =98g	19th-20th century
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Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	modern brown glazed flat tile =18g, red CBM x6 =97g	clear container glass x2 =6g, clear flat glass =2g	slag x6 =217g, corroded iron nails x3 =19g, corroded iron scraps =23g	coal x17 =41g	slate x7 =81g, concrete x2 =102g	20th century
C. 2	red CBM x2 =47g, dirty yellow CBM x1 =50g	clear curved glass =<1g	slag x9 =746g, corroded iron nail =7g	coal x15 =63g	slate x2 =21g	19th-20th century
C.3	yellow CBM and mortar with slag attached =69g		slag x2 =215g	coal x7 =61g		19th-20th century
C.4	pink/red modern CBM =20g, red CBM x2 =52g, black tile =81g		slag x3 =29g	coal x9 =60g	slate x3 =251g	19th-20th century
C.5	flat red tile x2 =229g, dirty yellow CBM =134g		long corroded iron nail =14g, slag x2 =161g, corroded iron bolts x3 =151g		slate x1 =16g	19th-20th century
C.6	flat red tile =70g	green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nail =5g	coal =2g	slate =21g	19th-20th century
C.7	red flat tile =26				slate =10g	19th-20th century

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile x1 =10g	clear flat glass x2 =17g		coal x1 =<1g		Undated
C. 2		clear flat glass x1 =<1g				Undated
C.4	red flat tile x1 =14g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear flat glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x1 =6g, corroded iron loop =11g		oyster shell x1 =<1g	19th-20th century

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range



C. 1	red flat tile x1 =23g, red CBM fragments x9 =22g	clear container glass x3 =25g, clear flat glass x1 =2g, green bottle glass x1 =4g	corroded iron nails x1 =4g	coal x1 =4g	slate x1 =2g	19th-20th century
C. 2	red CBM fragments x1 =70g	clear container glass x1 =5g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, green bottle glass x1 =3g	corroded iron nails x2 =18g, corroded iron scraps x4 =7g	coal x3 =4g		19th-20th century
C.3	red flat tile x1 =84g, red CBM fragments x15 =114g	clear container glass x7 =41g, clear flat glass x6 =11g	decorated and shaped top of metal fence/railing =190g	coal x7 =10g	sea shell x1 =4g, slate x1 =4g, oyster shell x1 =8g, concrete x1 =12g	19th-20th century
C.4	flat red tile =18g		corroded iron bolt =44g			Undated

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x1 =18g, red CBM fragments x4 =4g			coal x2 =<1g	slate x1 =6g	Undated
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 =14g	clear flat glass x2 =2g, clear container glass x1 =3g	metal wire =6g, flat sheet copper? =4g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g, thick corroded iron washer? =12g	coal x1 =<1g		19th-20th century
C.3			slag x1 =1g		oyster shell x2 =<1g	Undated

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red and grey flat sandwich tile x1 =8g, red CBM fragments x2 =2g	clear flat glass x1 =<1g				Post medieval
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 =19g				oyster shell x1=1g	Post medieval
C.3	flat red tile x4 =44g, red CBM fragments x6 =31g		corroded iron nails x1 =5g		oyster shell x1 =1g	Post medieval
C.4	flat red tile x2 =20g, red CBM fragments x2 =4g					Post medieval

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
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C. 1	red flat tile x11 =345g, red CBM x60 =376g, flat red roof tile =34g	clear container glass x1 =2g	modern nails x11 =62g, corroded iron nails x3 =21g, long corroded iron bolt =48g, flat metal washer =3g	coal x3 =6g	concrete =18g, slate =2g, mortar x5 =39g, grey plastic x2 =<1g	19th-20th century
C. 2	red flat tile x6 =196g, red CBM x28 =178g	clear container glass x1 =34g, clear flat glass x4 =13g	modern nails x3 =10g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g, U shaped metal tack =18g, slag? -11g, metal rod with loop at one end =8g	coal x2 =10g	slate x2 =14g, brown bakelite? lid x2 =4g, mortar =2g	19th-20th century
C.3	red CBM x23 =144g, flat red tile x2 =78g	clear flat glass x23 =46g, clear glass marble =8g, clear container glass x2 =22g	corroded iron nails x7 =32g, half penny coin dated 1897 =6g, metal bottle cap =4g	coal x6 =14g	slate x5 =18g, white perspex x3 =4g, oyster shell x2 =4g, large centre part of battery =77g	19th-20th century
C.4	red flat tile x6 =151g, red CBM x15 =42g, burnt red flat tile =15g	clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nail x2 =30g	coal x14 =41g	mortar x3 =20g, oyster shell x1 =<1g	Post medieval
C.5	flat red tile x23 =1088g, red flat roof tile =47g, red CBM x20 =375g	clear container glass x2 =1g	corroded iron lump =33g	coal x4 =7g	oyster shell x4 =17g, mortar x2 =19g, slate =1g	Post medieval
C.6	red flat tile x32 =1119g, red flat roof tile x2 =164g, red CBM x55 =274g	clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =2g	large corroded iron nail =19g, corroded iron lump =41g	coal x5 =11g	oyster shell =1g, mortar x3 =65g	Post medieval
C.7	red CBM x18 =217g, flat red tile x3 =68g, yellow CBM x3 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g			coal x3 =3g	mortar x6 =14g, oyster shell x3 =12g	Post medieval

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x11 =351g, red flat tile x3 =78g, large fragments of red flower pot? x2 =144g, dirty yellow CBM x1 =417g, pink/yellow CBM =84g	clear container glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x1 =6g	modern nails x2 =10g	coal x24 =245g	asbestos x13 =111g, oyster shell x2 =10g, clear plastic x2 =3g, tarmac =164g	19th-20th century
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM x2 =74g, flat red tile x9 =238g, red CBM fragments x16 =635g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear flat glass x8 =13g, clear container glass x4 =8g	flat metal washer =7g	coal x44 =483g	asbestos x10 =133g, oyster shell x3 =14g, concrete =27g, sea shell =2g	19th-20th century
C.3	flat red tile x9 =383g, possible glazed red flat tile =22g, red CBM fragments x5 =187g	green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nail =11g	coal x5=71g	asbestos =6g, slate =2g	19th-20th century



C.4	flat red tile x3 =50g	clear container glass x5 =10g	corroded iron nails x4 =48g, part of horseshoe? =16g, strip of metal, one side rounded, base flat =22g	coal =1g		Post medieval
C.5	red CBM x3 =48g		corroded iron bolt =53g, thin flat sheet of metal with hole in one corner =46g		oyster shell =2g	Post medieval
C.6	red flat tile =36g, dirty yellow flat tile =38g		corroded iron bolts x2 =58g		slate =3g	Post medieval

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x25 =86g, red flat tile x2 =38g		curved lump of iron =63g, modern screw =3g, modern nails x2 =7g, corroded iron scraps =3g	coal x1 =<1g	slate x12 =32g	19th-20th century
C. 2	red flat tile x7 =100g, red CBM fragments x12 =168g, dirty yellow flat tile =15g, modern red brick fragment =371g	green bottle glass x1 =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =10g, slag =75g, toy metal aeroplane =13g, corroded iron bolt =42g		concrete x2 =42g, slate x3 =19g	19th-20th century
C.3	curved red tile =101g, red flat tile x8 =144g, red CBM fragments x3 =63g		corroded metal spanner =64g, corroded iron nails x2 =12g	coal x1 =1g	slate x2 =13g, concrete =84g	19th-20th century
C.4	modern red CBM x8 =786g, red CBM fragments x3 =20g	clear flat glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =11g, slag =1g	coal x3 =3g	concrete x1 =98g, oyster shell x4 =4g	19th-20th century
C.5	flat red tile x3 =44g, red CBM fragments x4 =63g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g		corroded iron nails =13g		oyster shell x4 =9g, slate x3 =5g	Post medieval
C.6	flat red tile x3 =171g, red CBM fragments x3 =86g		corroded iron scraps x2 =22g		concrete =70g	19th-20th century
C.7	flat red tile =26g, modern pink/red CBM =65g, red CBM fragments x2 =10g		corroded iron scraps x2 =11g		slate =2g	Post medieval

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x3 =25g, clay pipe stem = <1g, red CBM x7 =11g				bright yellow plastic fragments x1 =<1g, cockle shell fragment =2g, red plastic golf tee? =1g	19th-20th century



C. 2	flat red tile x5 =47g, red CBM x12 =32g, clay pipe stem x6 =8g		corroded iron nails x2 =12g		oyster shell x4 =8g, cockle shell x1 =<1g, burnt material? x2 =6g	Post medieval
C.3	flat red tile x6 =94g, red CBM x75 =144g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g	coal x2 =1g	oyster shell x4 =8g, possible burnt material? =2g	Post medieval
C.4	red flat tile x13 =190g, red CBM x46=136g		corroded iron scraps x7 =16g	coal x1 =6g	oyster shell x15 =23g	Post medieval
C.5	flat red tile x5 =41g, red CBM x2 =3g		small metal ring =1g	coal x2 =6g	oyster shell x4 =7g	Post medieval

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	red CBM fragments x1 =3g	green bottle glass x4 =32g	flat very thin circular metal 'disc' with small circular hole in centre =10g	coal x1 =3g		Undated
C.3	red CBM fragments x1 =73g	green bottle glass x5 =51g, small square glass bottle minus neck (full of soil) =100g				Undated
C.4	flat red tile x9 =298g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =207g, red CBM fragments x5 =28g, slightly curved red/orange tile fragments x1 =51g	green bottle glass x5 =36g, clear container glass x1 =3g	corroded metal nails x2 =6g	coal x25 =47g		Undated
C.5	flat red tile fragments x22 =303g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g, flat red glazed tile x1 =27g, dirty yellow CBM/tile =67g, red CBM fragments x16 =262g, curved red tile x1 =94g		corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x2 =8g	oyster shell fragments x3 =2g, mortar x1 =15g	Post medieval
C.6	flat red tile fragments x14 = 267g, red CBM fragments x19 =214g		corroded iron nails x3 =12g	coal x12 =49g	oyster shell x7 =16g	Undated

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
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C. 1	flat red tile fragments x25 = 362g, red flat roof tile x1 =27g, red CBM x84 = 657g, red flat glazed tile x2 =65g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, small red clay? flower =5g	clear flat glass x17 =26g, clear curved glass x7 =26g, green curved glass x3 =14g	thick metal ring =4g, scrap metal x3 =36g, modern small metal screw x1 =2g, long nails with large round heads x2 =14g, modern metal nails x2 =6g, modern round head metal screw =19g, flat metal washer =4g, corroded iron nails x8 =14g, slag x1=30g	coal x11 = 58g	slate x5 =8g, clear plastic rounded wire? covering tube =<1g, lumps of concrete x1 =16g, mortar x1 =5g	19th-20th century
C. 2	red CBM x75 =379g, flat red tile fragments x32 = 300g, glazed red flat tile x1 =12g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g, dirty yellow CBM x6 =32g	clear curved glass x13 =45g, orange bottle glass x1 =2g, clear flat glass x9 =11g, green bottle glass x4 =8g	corroded iron nails x10 =59g, slightly curved sheet metal x1 =27g, curved semi-circle of lead? =26g, modern nails x1 =2g, corroded iron bolts x2 =37g	coal x10 =35g	slate x7 =28g	19th-20th century
C.3	red flat tile fragments x114 = 2231g, red flat roof tile fragments x2 =185g, red CBM fragments x71 = 884g, yellow/orange flat tile fragments x1 =81g, glazed red flat pot/tile x2 =26g, modern red flat tile fragments x1 =36g, dirty yellow CBM x8 = 71g	clear curved glass x16 =67g, clear flat glass x31 =57g, green bottle glass x5 =13g, yellow container glass x1 =3g	corroded iron nails x10 =99g, corroded iron bolts x2 =85g (one with CBM rusted to it), corroded curved sheets of metal x2 =109g, lump of lead? =101g, corroded iron scraps x5 =22g	coal x14 =80g, building stone? x2 =58g	slate x6 = 48g, centre part of a battery =18g, mortar x1 =4g	19th-20th century
C.4	red flat tile fragments x185 = 5218g, red CBM fragments x25 = 627g, flat red roof tile x4 =131g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =6g, clear container glass x1 =1g	metal pencil sharpener =14g, corroded iron bolts x1 =27g, modern nails x1 =2g, thin flat metal ring =<1g, corroded iron nails x3 =18g	coal x7 =66g	oyster shell fragments x7 =23g, wheel x1 =5g, mortar x1 =11g	Post medieval - modern
C.5	flat red tile fragments x 19 =484g, red CBM fragments x6 =48g		corroded iron bolt x1=37g, corroded iron nails x1 =6g	coal x4 =5g	oyster shell fragments x10 =13g	Post medieval

Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 =23g, flat red tile x2 =9g, clay pipe stem x1 =4g, curved red tile fragment =7g	clear container glass x2 =8g	corroded iron nails x2 =5g	coal x4 =2g	slate x2 =24g, mortar x9 =44g, sea shell =2g	Post medieval
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x16 =471g, red CBM fragments x12 =172g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x8 =113g	green bottle glass x3 =21g, clear container glass x1 =4g	corroded iron scraps x4 =40g, corroded iron nails x2 =12g	coal x7=21g	mortar x15 =190g, slate x3 =27g	Post medieval
C.3	red CBM fragments x14 =359g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x7 =26g, flat red tile fragments x3 =51g	green bottle glass x2 =20g, clear container glass x1 =17g	rim of metal object =14g, corroded iron nails x1 =<1g	coal x7 =22g	slate x2 =10g, white perspex =<1g, mortar x4 =23g	Post medieval



C.4	flat red tile fragments x12 =492g, flat red roof tile x1 =52g, red CBM fragments x12 =184g			coal x2 =2g	mortar =2g	Post medieval
C.5	red flat roof tile x7 =754g, red flat tile fragments x19 =1431g, red CBM fragments x4 =99g			coal x2 =4g		Post medieval
C.6	red flat tile x7 =691g, red flat roof tile x1 =70g, red burnt brick fragment =562g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 =935g, red CBM fragments x1 =178g, circular shaped dirty yellow CBM with holes through it =111g, flat black tile fragment x1 =23g	green bottle glass x1 =28g	corroded iron bolt x1 =41g			Post medieval

Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 =57g, flat red tile fragments x7 =48g, modern drain fragment x1 =4g	clear curved glass x2 =11g	slag x1 =4g, rectangular metal belt buckle =3g	coal x1 =5g, 'granite' like stone =19g	slate x4 =24g, concrete x2 =52g	Post medieval - modern
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x5 =46g, dirty yellow flat tile x1 =16g, red CBM fragments x9 =43g, orange/brown CBM x1 =7g	green bottle glass x1 =4g, lump of blue glass x1 =8g, clear container glass x6 =21g, clear flat glass x3 =6g, clear small glass bottle neck =6g	corroded iron nails x3 =22g	coal x3 =3g	slate x7 =27g, grey plastic wire covering? tubing x2 =<1g, concrete x10 =61g, oyster shell x1 =3g	Post medieval - modern
C.3	red CBM fragments x21 =106g, red flat tile fragments x1 =23g, pink/yellow CBM x1 =4g, burnt red/yellow CBM x1 =9g, cream glazed tile x1 =24g	clear flat glass x4 =8g, blue glass x1 =<1g, clear container glass x3 =17g	long corroded iron nails x2 =30g, corroded iron scraps x1 =2g, 2 rectangular metal frames for a purse – remnants of fabric are visible around the edges =44g	coal x2 =1g	concrete x5 =23g, slate x1 =6g	Post medieval - modern
C.4	red CBM fragments x13 =41g, red flat tile x1 =12g,	clear container glass x3 =10g	long metal nail with large round head x1 =8g, scrap iron x2 =3g	coal x1=<1g	oyster shell x4 =6g, grey plaster? x2 =11g	Undated
C.5	flat red tile x2 =9g, red CBM x3 =23g		corroded iron nails x1 =8g		grey plaster? x1 =2g	Undated

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
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C. 1	red CBM fragments x3 =5g, flat red tile x1 =22g	clear flat glass x1 =5g	metal wire =6g, corroded iron nails x2 =5g		red plastic x3 =<1g, grey breeze block like fragment x1=<1g	19th-20th century
C. 2	curved yellow modern drain =417g, red CBM fragments x17 =34g, flat red tile fragments x1 =32g, likely modern green tile? =4g	clear container glass x1 =15g, clear flat glass x1 =1g	corroded iron square nail =6g	coal x4 =3g	oyster shell x1=<1g	19th-20th century
C.3	red CBM fragments x30 =47g	clear container glass x1 =3g	corroded iron nails x1 =3g, lump of iron? =32g		oyster shell x1 =<1g	Post medieval
C.4	red CBM fragments x53 =85g		U shaped metal tack =19g	coal 8 =8g	oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g, concrete x3 =1093g	Post medieval

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x11 =119g, modern red CBM fragments x2 =24g, red flat tile x4 =38g	clear flat glass x1 =3g	U shaped tacks x2 =5g	coal x6 =9g	concrete x1 =23g, slate x2 =5g	19th-20th century
C. 2	red flat tile x1 =9g, red CBM fragments x20 =75g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g, pink/orange CBM fragments x3 =23g	clear flat glass x1 =1g	large corroded ion bolt x1 =35g, corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x25 =52g		19th-20th century
C.3	red flat tile fragments x20 =380g, red CBM fragments x38 =143g, pink/orange flat tile x1 =25g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g	green bottle glass x2 =3g, clear container glass x2 =26g	slag x1 =18g, corroded iron nails x1 =11g, corroded iron lump =15g	coal x30 =83g	mortar = 9g	19th-20th century
C.4	flat red roof tile x31 =863g, red flat roof tile x1 =64g, red CBM fragments x68 =272g, modern red flat tile fragments x1 =53g, clay pipe stem x5 =11g, dirty yellow/orange flat tile x2 =93g	green bottle glass x1 =1g, clear curved glass x1 =<1g	large corroded iron bolts x5 =117g, corroded iron lump x1 =4g, slag x3 =16g	coal x17 = 15g	oyster shell fragments x6 =9g, mortar x2 =22g	19th-20th century
C.5	red flat tile fragments x9 =643g, red CBM fragments x12 =478g, red flat roof tile x1 =129g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments x8 =81g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =8g, pink/orange CBM fragments x1 =40g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g		slag x1 =16g, large corroded iron bolt =51g, corroded iron lumps x2 =54g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell fragments x3 =12g	19th-20th century
C.6	red flat roof tile x1 =96g, red flat tile fragments x9 =511g, modern yellow flat tile x1 =21g					19th-20th century



C.7	flat red tile x32 =820g, red CBM fragments x26 =197g					Undated
C.8	flat red tile x7 =224g, yellow flat tile x2 =29g				oyster shell =5g	Undated

Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x4 =114g, red CBM fragments x9 =57g, modern drain fragments x2 =70g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =53g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g	clear flat glass x8 =7g, clear container glass x5 =19g	slag x1 =29g, corroded iron nails x5 =10g, corroded iron bolts x4 =49g, corroded iron scraps x1 =12g	coal x18 =51g	mortar/plaster x5 =24g, concrete x1 =10g	19th-20th century
C. 2	flat red tile x9 =471g, flat black tile x9 =561g, flat red roof tile x2 =70g, modern drain fragments x1 =34g, red CBM fragments x62 =1150g, black CBM fragments x19 =358g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x7 =54g	clear container glass x9 =20g, clear flat glass x30 =32g	corroded iron scraps x7 =123g, metal wire =2g, corroded iron bolts x4 =109g, corroded iron nails x9 =35g	coal x6 =85g	concrete x3 =193g, possible fragments of leather? x4 =4g, slate x4 =53g, tiny red bead = <1g, small blue bead = <1g, pink mortar x2 =12g, light brown plastic fragment = <1g	19th-20th century
C.3	flat red tile fragments x22 = 1489g, flat red roof tile x1 =34g, clay pipe stem x5 =10g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =1g, red CBM fragments x29 =255g, pink/yellow flat tile x1=113g	dark green bottle glass x2 =11g, clear container glass x2 =3g, green glass button = <1g, clear flat glass x13 =23g	corroded iron nails x11 =116g, part of a tiny spanner?=2g, metal button = <1g, corroded iron bolts x7=170g, corroded iron scraps x2 =8g	coal x2 =20g	plastic buttons x2 = <1g, concrete? x1=85g, slate x4 =41g, pink mortar x5 =175g, white plastic fragment = <1g	19th-20th century
C.4	clay pipe stem x9 =13g, flat red tile x3 =30g, flat dirty yellow tile x1 =20g	clear container glass x3=9g, opaque glass marble =5g, dark green bottle glass x2 =38g, clear flat glass x3 =6g	long corroded iron rod =83g, corroded iron bolt x1 =27g, corroded iron scraps x8 =29g, corroded iron nails x1 =9g, corroded metal bottle cap =9g		small black statue of dog =5g	Post medieval
C.5		clear flat glass x15 =51g, clear container glass x4 =4g, green bottle glass x4 =5g	corroded metal part of a horseshoe? =38g, lead window lining? x2 =7g, corroded iron bolt x1 =26g, corroded iron scraps x2 =10g		slate x3 =15g, oyster shell x1 = <1g	Post medieval
C.6	clay pipe stem x6 =14g, modern grey CBM fragments x1 =4g	clear container glass x1 = <1g	corroded iron bolt = 40g			Post medieval
C.7	clay pipe stem x4 =11g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =90g, flat red tile fragments x4 =281g	clear flat glass = 3g	corroded iron nails x6 =42g, modern nails x2 =8g		oyster shell x1 =2g	Post medieval
C.8	flat red tile fragments x2 =52g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g		corroded iron bolt x1 =11g		cockle shell =1g	Post medieval



Test Pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x7 =187g, red CBM fragments x27 =213g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, flat red glazed tile x1 =19g, dirty yellow/pink curved tile x1 =4g	clear curved glass x9 =40g, green bottle glass x8 =43g, orange bottle glass x2 =20g, blue glass x1 =1g	modern metal screw x1 =4g, corroded iron nails x14 =85g	coal x7 =24g	mortar? x1 =26g, slate x2 =15g	19th-20th century
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x14 =245g, modern drain fragment x1 =41g, red CBM fragments x14 =321g, dirty yellow/pink CBM x1 =43g, red flat tile with black glaze =53g	partial clear glass bottle base =43g, clear glass bottle neck =32g, clear flat glass x15 =29g, clear curved glass x19 =103g, green bottle glass x13 =131g, orange bottle glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails (round head) x16 =122g, corroded iron nails (square head) x5 =48g, corroded iron scraps x6 =60g,	coal x13 =18g	curved brown plastic sheet x1 =3g, plastic? bottle drinks cap =<1g	19th-20th century
C.3	flat red tile x3 =55g, red CBM fragments x9 =83g	green glass bottle neck =41g, clear rounded glass bottle base =35g, blue glass x2 =7g, green bottle glass x4 =29g, clear container glass x8 =40g	corroded square iron nails x3 =41g	coal x1 =3g	sea shell x1<1g	Post medieval

Test Pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red brick fragments x1 = 188g, red CBM fragments x9 = 87g, flat red tile fragments x1 =233g, clay pipe stem x1= <1g	clear curved glass x3 =4g, clear flat glass x4 =12g, green curved glass x2 =4g	modern nails x4 =13g, modern screws x3 =10g, scrap iron x3 =5g, lead nail x1 =5g, metal washers x2 =8g	burnt coal x2 =3g, unburnt coal x2 =5g	slate x3 =15g, plastic fragments x2=<1g, concrete fragments x8 = 76g, vitrified concrete x1 =24g, wood x4 =4g	19th-20th century
C. 2	red brick x3 =52g, red CBM fragments x53 =201g, red flat tile x3 =116g, red curved tile x1 =10g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g, dirty yellow tile x1 =67g	clear curved glass x2 =1g, clear flat glass x13 =17g, green curved glass x15 =57g	modern nails x4 =14g, modern screws x1 =4g, handmade nails x1 =5g, metal washer x1 =<1g, corroded iron nails x4 =10g	burnt coal x2 =33g, unburnt coal x1 =1g	slate x5 =95g, concrete fragments x1 =25g, petrified wood x1 =27g, oyster shell x2 =5g, mortar x4 =21g	19th-20th century
C.3	red brick x1 =38g, red CBM fragments x10 =42g, red flat tile x4 =342g	clear curved glass x4 =29g, clear flat glass x1 =2g, green curved glass x1 =56g	handmade nails x3 =6g	burnt coal x17 =24g, unburnt coal x11 =15g, building stone x1 =124g	slate x1 =15g, mortar x1 =4g, oyster shell x1 =10g	Post medieval
C.4	red brick x1 =30g, red CBM fragments x5 =31g		modern nail = 4g			Post medieval



C.4b	red brick x4 = 1379g, yellow brick x1 =368g					Post medieval
C.5a	red CBM fragments x8 =49g, red curved tile x1 =43g			unburnt coal x2 =16g		Post medieval
C.5b	red CBM fragments x1 =2g			burnt coal x1 =1g		Post medieval
C.6a	red brick x2 =47g, red CBM fragments x10=34g, red flat tile x3 =142g, red curved tile x1 =41g				charcoal x1 =7g	Post medieval
C.7a	red brick x1 =22g, red CBM fragments x4 =13g	green curved glass x1 =1g		unburnt coal x1 = <1g		Post medieval

Test Pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x3 =40g, red CBM fragments x21 =105g	clear container glass x3 =1g	corroded iron nails x1= 2g, small bullets x4 =14g, small bullet casing x5 =6g, small corroded iron rod with closed loop at one end =8g	coal x11 =31g	slate x1 =8g, modern mortar/concrete =10g	Post medieval - modern
C. 2	flat red roof tile fragments x2 =238g, curved red tile x4 =378g, black/red brick fragment =527g, red flat tile x10 =447g, red CBM fragments x10 =242g	green bottle glass necks x3 =284g, green bottle glass x205 =1358g, green glass bottle base =296g, green glass bottle rims x2 =45g				Post medieval
C.3	red flat tile x4 =242g, red CBM fragments x27 =161g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 =88g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	green glass bottle neck x2 =157g, green bottle glass x197 =1525g, clear container glass x1= 1g, clear flat glass x3 =5g	corroded iron nails x4 =23g, twisted wire =1g	coal =2g	oyster shell x9 =19g, snail shell x3 =5g	Post medieval
C.4	large flat modern roof tile =688g, flat red tile fragments x6 =258g, red CBM fragments x15 =240g	green bottle glass x35 =167g	corroded iron nails x1 =31g	coal x11 =120g	oyster shell x2 =22g	Post medieval
C.5		green bottle glass x11 =38g, green bottle glass x6 =41g	corroded iron nails x2=22g, corroded iron scraps x2 =9g	coal x2 = <1g	oyster shell x7 =41g	Post medieval
C.6	flat red tile fragments x2 =31g	green bottle glass x2 =4g	corroded iron scraps x1 =2g, corroded iron nails x1 =10g		oyster shell x1 =2g	Post medieval



C.7	flat red tile x1 =22g	green bottle glass x1 =50g, clear flat glass x1 =1g	corroded modern nails x1 =2g			Post medieval
C.8	red brick fragment x1 =363g, flat red tile x2 =84g	clear flat glass x1 =1g, half a green glass bottle neck =43g	corroded iron scraps x1 =11g	coal x5 =5g		Post medieval

Test Pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1 & 6	red brick x21 = 154g, red CBM fragments x37 =60g, red flat tile x22 =261g, clay pipe stem x6 =9g	clear curved glass x16 =26g, clear flat glass x12 =13g, green curved glass x4 =14g, blue curved glass x1 =1g, white glass x2 =2g	modern nails x23 =92g, modern screws x1 =8g, handmade nails x5 =15g, iron bolts x2 =21g, scrap iron x3 =23g,		oyster shell x3 =5g, whelk x17 =13g, winkle shell x6 =10g	Post medieval - modern
C. 1			slag = 19g	burnt coal x29 =65g	plastic fragments x6 =<1g, concrete fragments x13 =81g, bottle tops x1 =3g, mortar x1 =7g, lime mortar/clunch x17 =48g, bead x1 =0.5g, handmade dice x1 =1g	Post medieval - modern
C. 2	red brick x13 = 157g, red CBM fragments x37 = 96g, red flat tile x1 =77g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g, clay pipe bowl x1 =<1g	clear curved glass x9 =16g, clear flat glass x7 =14g, green curved glass x2 =4g	modern nails x21 = 56g, modern screws x2 =3g, handmade nails x1 =6g, scrap iron x5 =50g, coin dated 1945 =6g	burnt coal x25 =66g, unburnt coal x27 =34g, worked stone x1 =21g	slate x6 =11g, plastic fragments x2=<1g, part of a battery x1 =1g, burnt slate x6 =17g, mortar x38 =148g, oyster shell x2 =5g, whelk x10 =9g, winkle shell x4 =11g	Post medieval - modern
C.3	red brick x13 =208g, yellow brick x2 =25g, red CBM fragments x71 =277g, red flat tile x20 =303g, red curved tile x1 =3g, clay pipe stem x6 =8g, clay pipe bowl x2 =<1g	ancient glass x1 =7g, clear curved glass x3 =2g, clear flat glass x3 =<1g, green curved glass x1 =<1g	modern nails x9 =48g, scrap iron x4 =228g, metal sole protector x 1 =30g, slag x14 =138g	burnt coal x39 =68g	slate x10 =36g, shell x2 =7g, wooden bead x1 =<1g, possible slate pencil x1 =<1g	Post medieval - modern
C.4	red brick x24 = 305g, red CBM fragments x109 =472g, red flat tile fragments (one piece glazed) x20 = 683g, clay pipe stem x9 =24g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =1g	clear curved glass x2 =10g, clear flat glass x34 =4g, green curved glass x1 =8g	modern nails x7 =33g, handmade nails x1 =11g, iron bolts x4 =61g, scrap iron x4 =13g, slag x9 =84g	burnt coal x14 =19g, unburnt coal x13 =37g, worked stone x3 =54g	slate x7 =17g, charcoal x1 =1g, mortar x1 =12g	Post medieval
C.5	red brick x13 =116g, red flat tile x20 = 293g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	clear flat glass x2 =2g	handmade nails x1 =9g, scrap iron x3 =38g	burnt coal x2 =2g	mortar x1 =3g, oyster shell x4=16g	medieval - post medieval



C.6	red CBM fragments x1 =1g, red flat tile x1 =<1g				oyster shell x1 =15g	medieval?
C.7	red brick x2 =238g, red CBM fragments x4 =19g, red flat tile x1 =168g		handmade nails x1 =3g		mortar with flint inclusions x1 =<1g, oyster shell x4 =<1g	medieval?
C.8	red brick x2 =12g			burnt coal x6 =7g, unburnt coal x1 =1g, building stone x2 =22g	mortar x2 =8g	medieval?
C.9	red flat tile =6g					Undated

Test Pit 29	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x6 =65g, dirty yellow CBM x1 =2g, red CBM x20 =98g, yellow/grey flat tile x1 =88g	green curved glass x1 =2g, clear flat glass x2 =7g	corroded iron nails x2 =5g	coal x2 =8g		Post medieval
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x14 =361g, red flat roof tile x1 =63g, clay pipe stem x1 =4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 =52g, red CBM fragments x125 = 637g	clear container glass x7 =28g, green bottle glass x6 =30g, clear flat glass x1 =5g	slag? x1 =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =24g, corroded iron scraps x2 =6g	coal x5 =51g	oyster shell x1 =9g	Post medieval
C.3	red CBM fragments x56 =808g, red flat tile fragments x12 =299g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =83g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	green bottle glass x8 =57g, clear container glass x1 =4g	corroded iron nails x7 =95g, corroded iron lumps x8 =71g	coal x4 =16g	oyster shell x2 =17g	Post medieval
C.4	red flat tile x4 =92g, red CBM fragments x26 =178g	green bottle glass x1 =1g, clear container glass x1 =8g	corroded iron nails x4 =71g, slag x2 =19g, corroded iron scraps x9 =47g	coal x1 =1g		Post medieval
C.5	red CBM fragments x12 =143g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =97g, flat red tile x7 =167g	green bottle glass x3 =7g	slag x1 =8g, corroded iron scraps x1 =11g			Post medieval
C.6	red CBM fragments x43 =266g, flat red tile x2 =80g		corroded iron scraps x2 =2g, lumps of possible copper? x2 =<1g			Post medieval
C.7	flat red tile fragments x11 =226g, red CBM fragments x23 =169g	clear container glass x1 =4g, green bottle glass x3 =13g	large corroded iron nail = 29g			Post medieval



C.8	red CBM fragments x9 =49g, pink/orange CBM fragments x1 =77g					Undated
C.9	red CBM fragments x1 =10g					Undated

Test Pit 30	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =9g		flat rectangular small metal strip with small square hole through it =3g			19th-20th century
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 =26g		corroded iron scraps x1 =5g, corroded iron nails x1 =3g	coal x1 =1g	slate x1 =2g, grey breeze block type fragments x2 =3g	19th-20th century
C.3	red flat tile x3 =14g		corroded iron nails x1 =2g	coal x1 =5g	oyster shell x1 =<1g	Post medieval?
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 =7g					Undated
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 =35g			coal x3 =6g		Undated

Test Pit 31	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 =44g, pink/yellow CBM fragments x1 =21g, flat red tile fragments x1 =53g, dirty yellow/grey CBM fragments x1 =50g		corroded iron nails x3 =47g	coal x3 =148g	concrete x4 =163g	19th-20th century
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =6g, dirty yellow/grey CBM fragments x1 =27g, red CBM fragments x3 =27g, modern red CBM fragments x2 =13g		corroded iron bolt x1 =33g, corroded iron nails x4 =37g, slag x1 =6g	coal x3 =97g	reddish/ brown round bakelite? door/draw knob on metal rod =37g	19th-20th century

Test Pit 32	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
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C. 1	red flat tile fragments x17 =369g, red CBM fragments x36 =414g	clear container glass x5 =33g, clear flat glass x1 =1g	corroded iron nails x2 =34g, modern corroded bolt =20g, detachable partial metal ring pull =<1g, metal spring from clothes peg =2g, corroded iron lump =13g	coal x5 =26g	slate x32 =150g, white plastic curtain rail clip =2g, opaque plastic button =<1g, foil x2 =<1g, concrete x2 =103g, rounded white plastic tube with hole in the top – top of a nasal inhaler for cold? =2g, plastic wrappers x2 =<1g, white plastic plant tag with handwritten "EILEEN RAFFAEL" =2g, part of a red flat plastic tag =<1g, pink concrete lump =7g, mortar x67 =692g	19th-20th century
C. 2	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =4g, modern drain fragment x1 =27g, think dirty yellow brick =761g, red flat tile fragments x102 = 2951g, modern grey tile x12 =116g, large curved red tile =417g, red roof tile x4 =117g, red CBM fragments x73 =847g	clear flat glass x1 =14g	slag x2 =25g, corroded iron nails x2 =8g, metal washer =3g	coal x23 =37g	lump of concrete =957g, flat concrete x1 =56g, mortar x1 =3g, oyster shell x6 =8g	19th-20th century
C.3	red flat tile fragments x29 =679g, red CBM fragments x23 =283g	green bottle glass x1<1g	slag x1 =4g, corroded iron nails x1 =12g	coal x16 =23g	oyster shell x3 =5g, concrete x1 =3g, mortar x4 =17g, slate x3 =5g, mortar and plaster x2 =22g	Post medieval
C.4				coal =1g		Undated

Test Pit 33	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red brick x3 = 116g, red CBM fragments x6 =23g, red flat tile x2 =35g, modern field/sewer drain x1 =58g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear curved glass x1 =4g, clear flat glass x2 =6g, green curved glass x1 =10g, brown curved glass x1 =6g	modern nails x5 =27g, scrap iron x3 =229g	burnt coal x1 =4g	plastic fragments x1 =2g, concrete fragments x9 =211g	19th-20th century
C. 2	Old red brick x5 =165g, yellow brick x2 =64g, red CBM fragments x16 =98g, red flat tile x7 = 239g, modern red brick x7 = 241g	clear curved glass x3 =20g, green curved glass x1 =1g	modern nails x3 =8g, modern screws x1 =22g, handmade nails x1 =3g, scrap iron x22 =1314g, lead piece x1 =166g, metal washer x1 =4g, slag x3 =44g	burnt coal x13 =108g, unburnt coal x9 =32g	slate x3 =5g, concrete fragments x23 =500g, bottle top x1 =1g, mortar x1 =9g, oyster shell x1 =2g, winkle shell x1 =2g	19th-20th century
C.3	red brick x13 =522g, yellow brick x3 =172g, red CBM fragments x47 = 116g, yellow CBM fragments x5 =46g, red flat tile x9 =252g	clear curved glass x3 =5g, clear flat glass x4 =7g, green curved glass x2 =2g	modern nails x42 = 264g, modern screws x3 =33g, handmade nails x2 =84g, scrap iron x71 =4733g	burnt coal x34 =108g, building stone x2 =103g	slate x9 =19g, concrete fragments x13 =279g, mortar x6 = 19g, oyster shell x2 =15g	Post medieval - modern



C.4	yellow floor brick x2 =97g, red CBM fragments x14 =39g, red flat tile x5 =31g, red curved tile x3 =120g, brown glazed tile x1 =2g	clear curved glass x1 =3g, clear flat glass x5 =10g, green curved glass x 4 =12g, pink curved glass x1 =5g, curved pale green glass x4 =12g	modern nails x4 =14g, handmade nails x1 =15g, scrap iron x11 =151g, metal shoe heel protector x1 =21g, slag x1 =5g	burnt coal x9 =26g, unburnt coal x1 =9g, building stone x1 =27g	slate x3 =12g, concrete fragments x6 =47g	Post medieval - modern
C.5	red brick x11 =169g, red CBM fragments x11 =34g, red flat tile x7 =24g, red curved tile x4 = 60g	clear curved glass x7 =34g, clear flat glass x21 =77g, green curved glass x11 =87g, pink flat glass x2 =4g	modern nails x3 =14g, iron bolts x1 =24g, scrap iron x15 =312g, lead piping x2 =107g	burnt coal x2 =4g, unburnt coal x1 =2g, yellow building stone x4 =50g	slate x7 =50g, concrete fragments x1 =37g, lime mortar x3 =37g, modern painted wood x1 =1g	Post medieval - modern
C.6	red brick 14 =707g, yellow brick x2 =101g, red CBM fragments x4 =18g, red flat tile x7 = 515g, red curved tile x324g, yellow curved tile x2 =259g	clear curved glass x2 =13g, clear flat glass x10 =37g, green curved glass x7 =138g	handmade nails x1 =14g, scrap iron x22 = 1302g, lead piping x2 =68g, slag x1 =3g	burnt coal x7 =32g, unburnt coal x3 =13g, building stone x2 =39g	slate x12 =227g, plastic fragments x1 =23g, concrete fragments x2 =46g, battery part x1 =1g, mortar x5 =40g, burnt clay/lime mortar x6 =27g, shell =2g	Post medieval - modern
C.7	red CBM fragments x8 =25g, red flat tile x5 =20g, burnt clay x10 = 103g	clear curved glass x2 =2g, clear flat glass x5 =11g, green curved glass x3 =12g	handmade nails x1 =16g, scrap iron x17 =169g, lead pipe x1 =1g	burnt coal x4 =1g, unburnt coal x16 =20g	slate x9 =18g, concrete fragments x2 =37g, shell x1 =<1g	Post medieval - modern

Test Pit 34	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =1g			coal = 1g		Undated
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x3 =40g, red CBM fragments x7 =6g		slag x1 =20g	coal x3 =6g	oyster shell x8 =8g, concrete x3 =53g, partially melted white Lego brick =3g	Post medieval - modern
C.3	red CBM fragments x9 =26g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear bluish glass x1 =4g	corroded iron scraps x1 =3g	coal x6 =11g	snail shell x2 =5g, melted plastic x4 =9g, oyster shell fragments x3 =4g, brown plastic casing over probable modern metal screw=13g	Post medieval - modern
C.4	red CBM fragments x43 =88g		corroded iron nails x1 =8g, corroded iron scraps x4 =20g, slag x2 =12g	coal x1 =<1g	melted plastic x1 =2g, mortar x1 =4g, oyster shell x7 =9g	Undated
C.5	flat red tile x6 =94g, red CBM fragments x43 =90g		corroded iron scraps x3 =4g, corroded iron nails x5 =29g		oyster shell x12 =23g	Post medieval - modern



C.6	flat red tile fragments x7 =112g, flat red roof tile x1 =19g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, grey breeze block like fragments x2 =19g, red CBM fragments x23 =36g		corroded iron scraps x2 =4g		oyster shell x26 =61g, concrete x1 =10g	Post medieval - modern
C.7	red flat roof tile x1 =9g, red CBM fragments x8 =2g				oyster shell x3 =5g	Undated
C.8	red CBM fragments x29 =43g		corroded iron scraps x1 =<1g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell x7 =11g	Undated

Test Pit 35	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red brick fragments x7 = 232g, yellow brick fragments x1 =142g, red CBM x25 = 96g, yellow flat tile x3 =87g	clear curved glass x2 = 1g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	modern nails x8 =14g, modern screws x3 =10g, handmade nails x2 =8g, iron rods, 3 =28g, lead rivet =13g	un-burnt coal x8 =14g, building stone =13g	slate 10 = 63g, charcoal x7=16g, plastic fragments x1 =<1g, fragments of concrete x4 =30g, mortar =10g, plaster x7 = 20g	Post medieval - modern
C. 2	red brick x7 = 186g, red CBM fragments x38 =103g, red flat tile x4 =271g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, clay pipe bowl x2 =18g		modern nails x9 =54g, scrap iron x1 =187g, lead rivet x1 =13g, lead piece x1 =52g, large iron piece x1 =439g, one penny coin dated to 1971 =4g	unburnt coal x25 =51g	slate x12 =27g, charcoal x29 =39g, snail shells x2 =8g, oyster shell x6 =20g, winkle shell x1 =2g	Post medieval - modern
C.3	red brick x11 = 328g, red CBM fragments x 45 =139g, red flat tile x4 =98g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g, clay pipe bowl x1 =2g	clear curved glass x5 =6g, clear flat glass x9 =4g, green curved glass x2 =30g, green flat glass x2 =2g	modern nails x13 =48g, iron bolts x2 =39g, scrap iron x14 =146g, slag x8 =62g, metal button x1 =3g	burnt coal x138 =116g, unburnt coal x30 =40g	slate x8 =11g, lime mortar x10 = 45g, snail shell x1 =<1g, oyster shell x6 =19g	Post medieval - modern
C.4	red flat roof tile =125g, red flat tile x9 =220g, red CBM x53 =345g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear glass bottle base =18g, clear flat glass =1g	slag =10g, corroded iron scraps x10 =44g	coal x24 =29g	mortar x7 =11g	Post medieval
C.5	red flat tile x6 =245g, red curved tile =64g, red CBM x12 =103g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g, complete clay pipe bowl =12g, yellow/white CBM x2 =188g	green bottle glass =7g	corroded iron lumps x7 =487g	coal x14 =18g	mortar x3 =4g, oyster shell x4 =10g	Post medieval
C.6	red flat tile x19 =716g, red CBM x36 =189g, clay pipe stem x10 =30g	green bottle glass x9 =44g, clear container glass x4 =4g, clear flat glass x6 =2g		coal x11 =23g	oyster shell x4 =18g	Post medieval



C.7		degraded green flat glass =1g, clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails =2g, corroded iron scraps x5 =10g		oyster shell =<1g, mortar x2 =3g	Post medieval
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12.6 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlement is derived from considering it holistically across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Clare in 2011 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/clare.html> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

Figure 37: Flint and burnt stone from Clare test pits

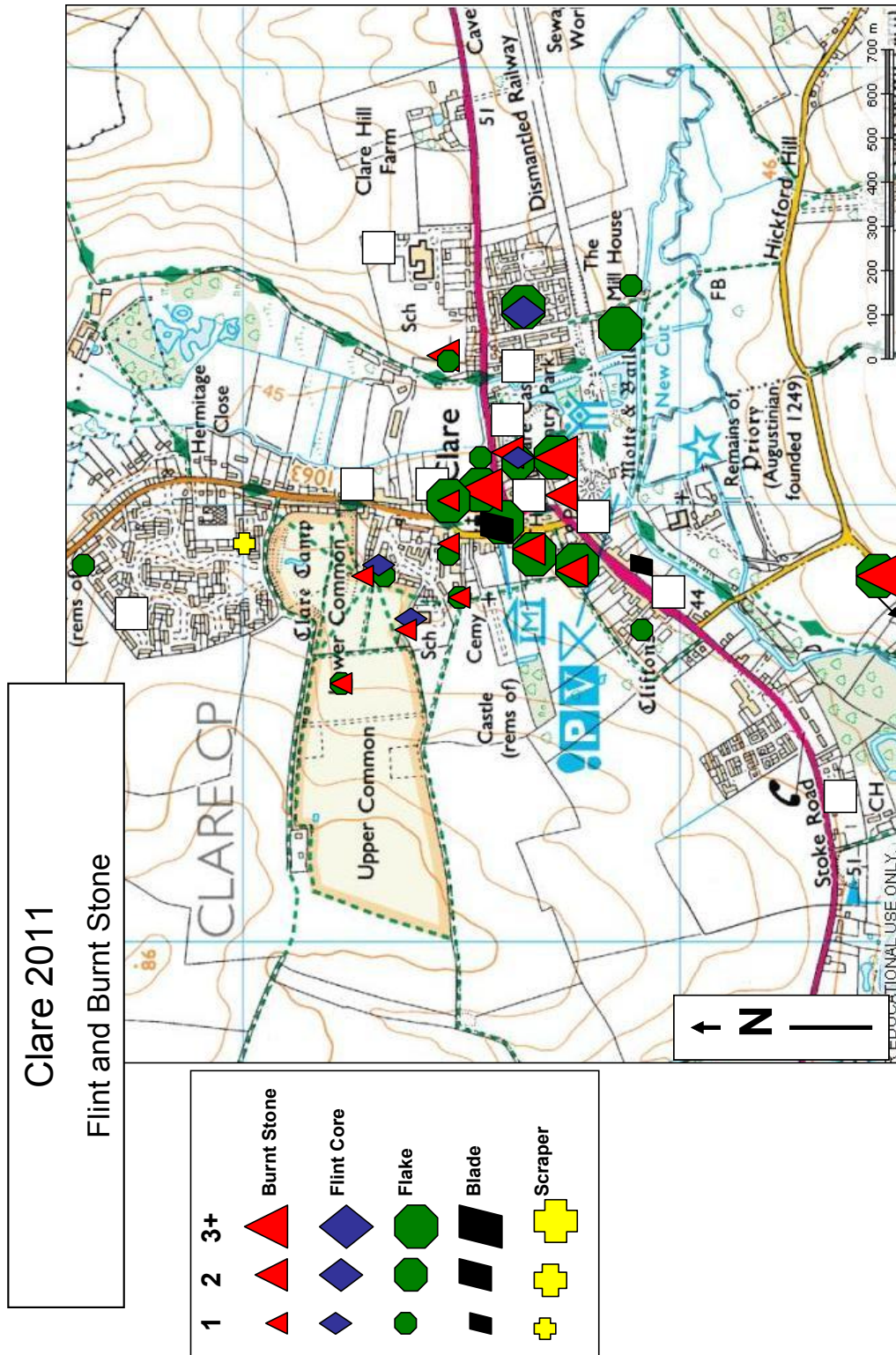




Figure 38: Flint flakes from Clare test pits

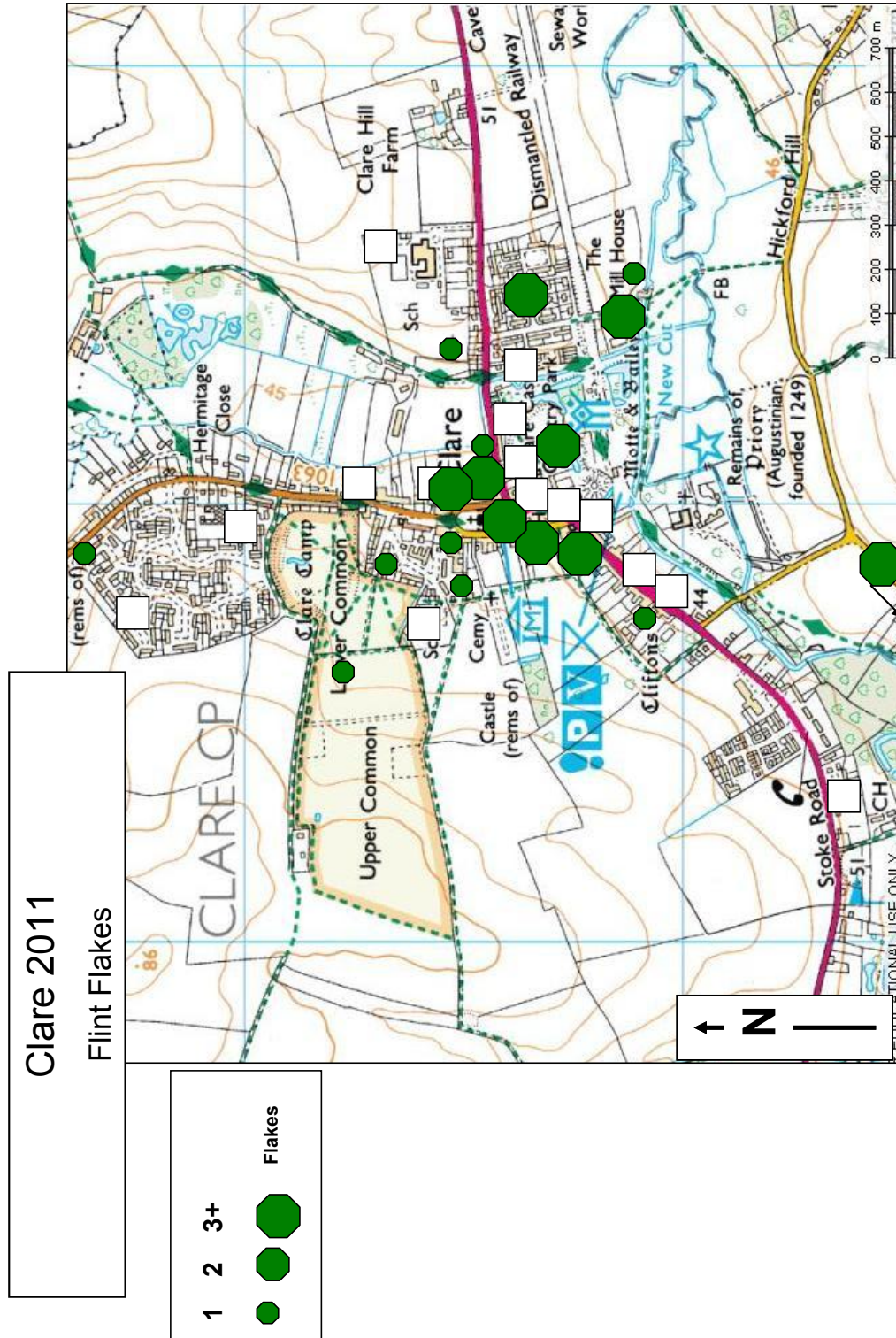




Figure 39: Burnt Flint from Clare test pits

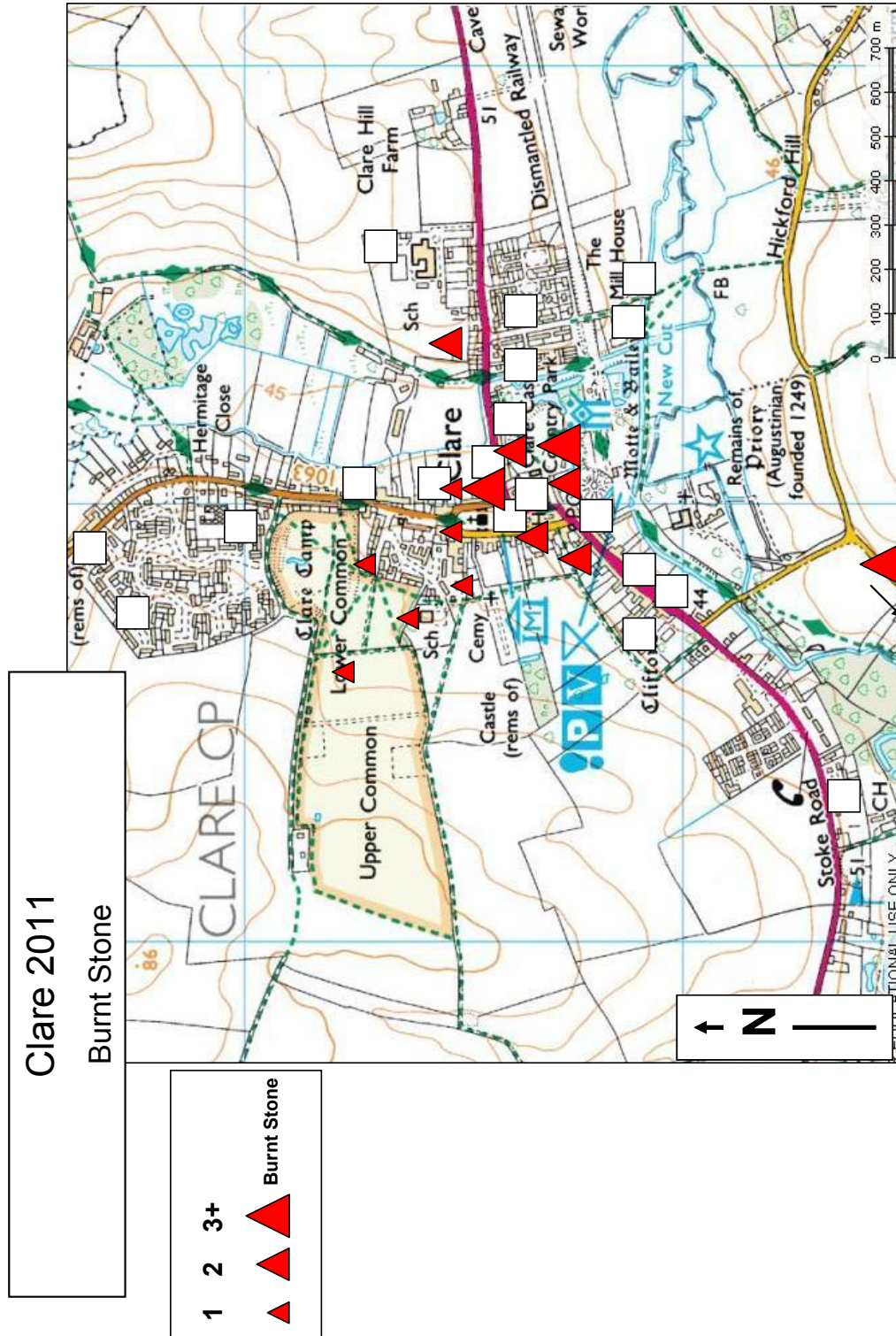




Figure 40: Flint cores from Clare test pits

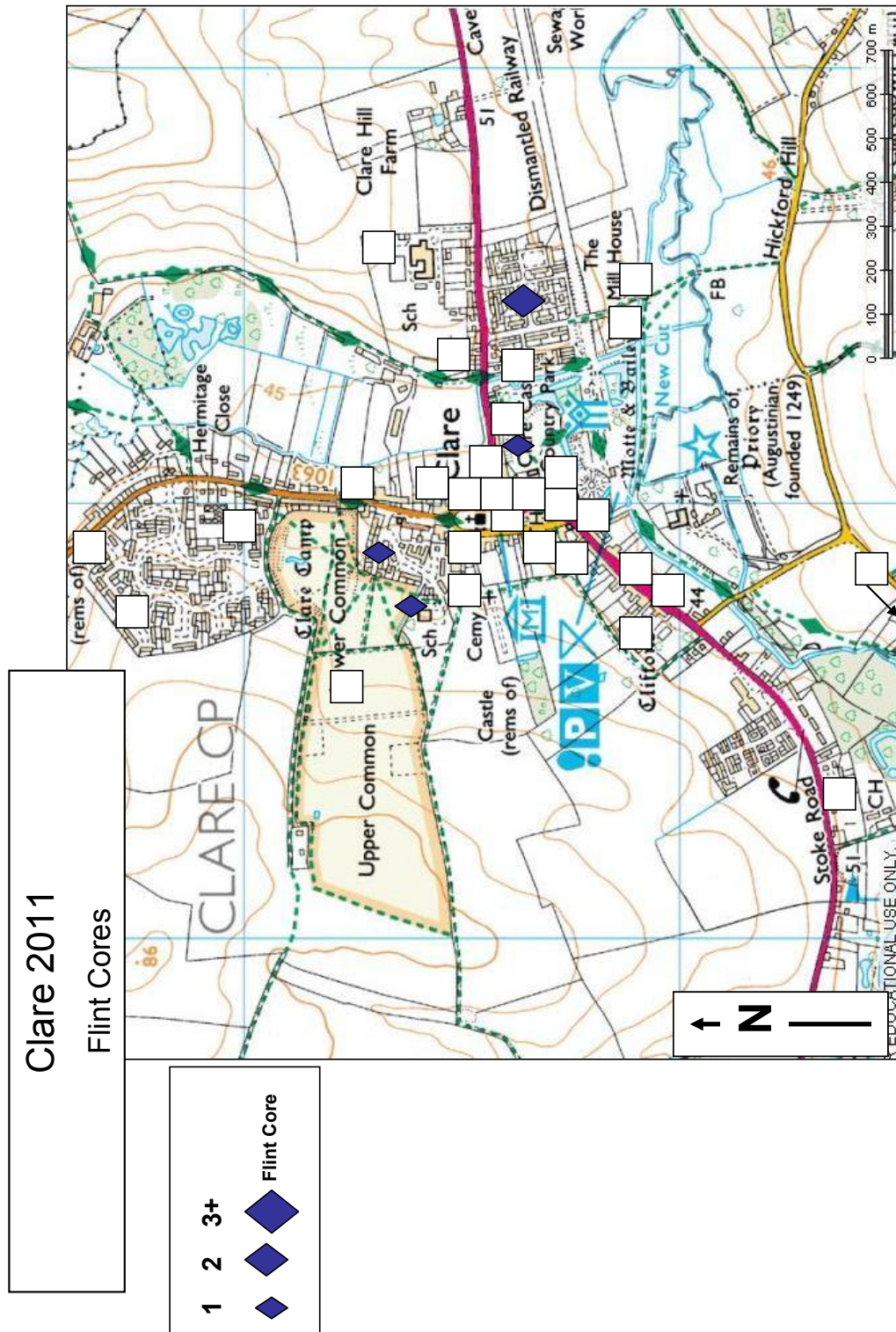




Figure 41: Roman pottery finds from Clare test pits

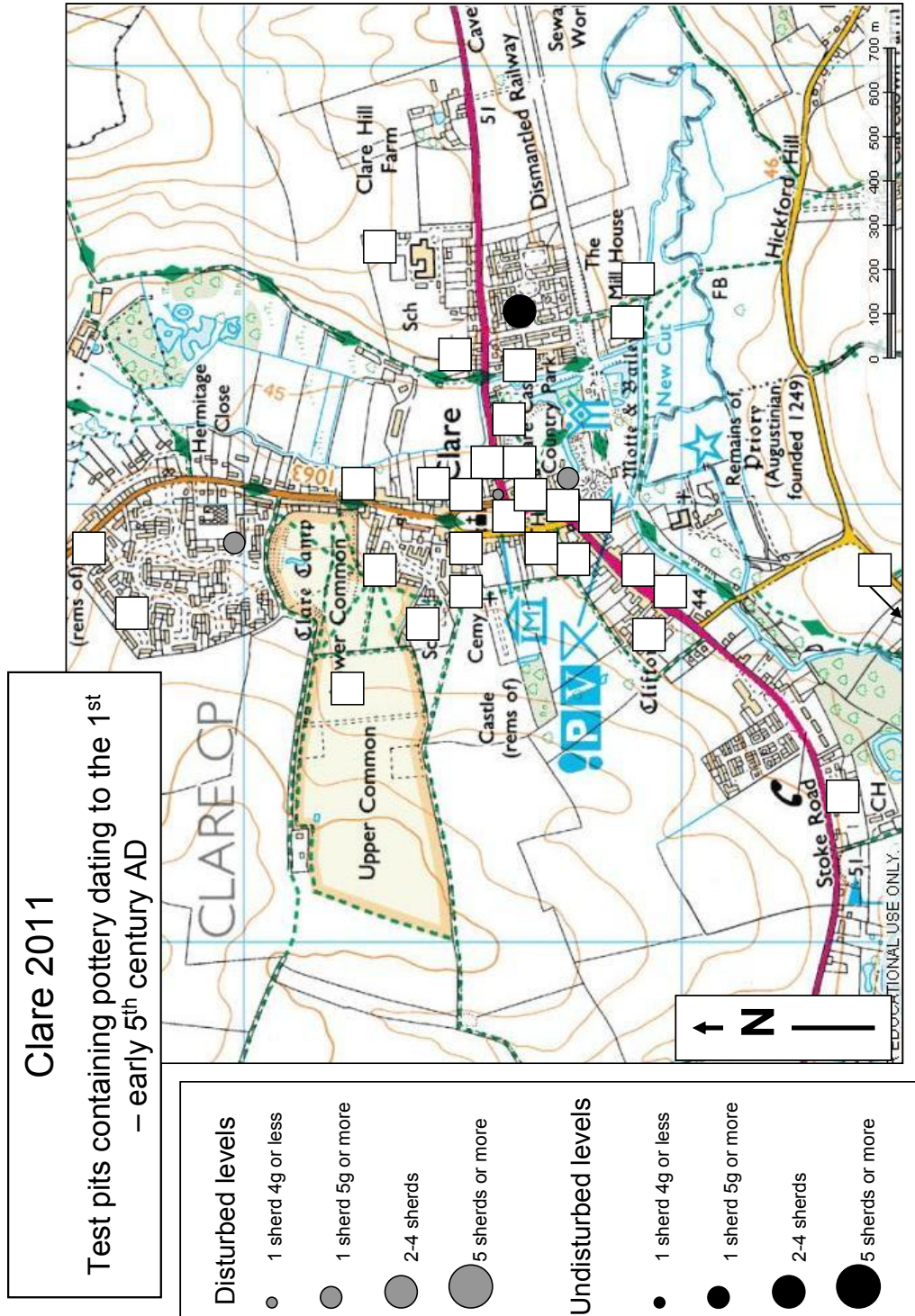




Figure 42: Early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from Clare test pits

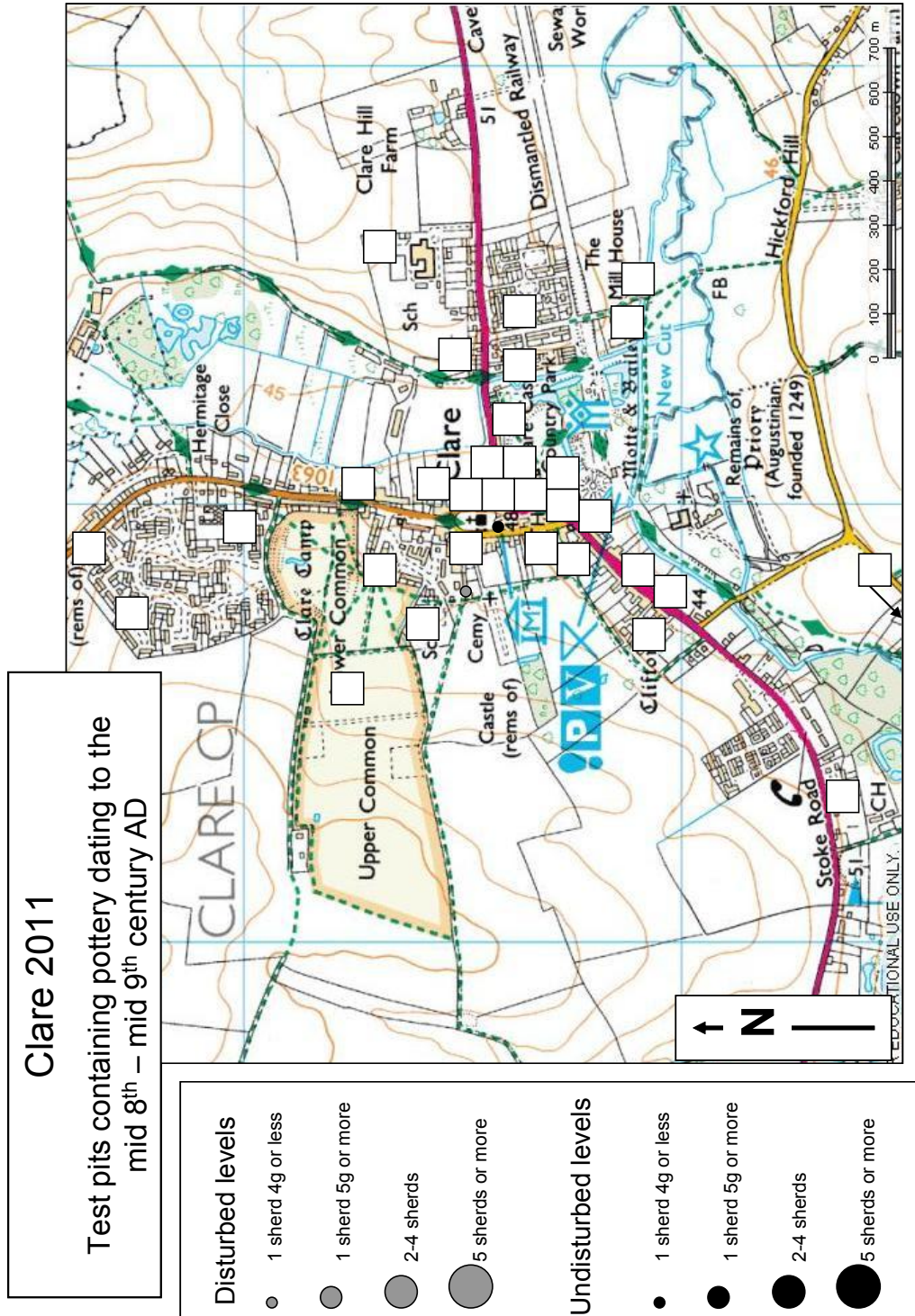




Figure 43: Late Anglo-Saxon pottery from Clare test pits

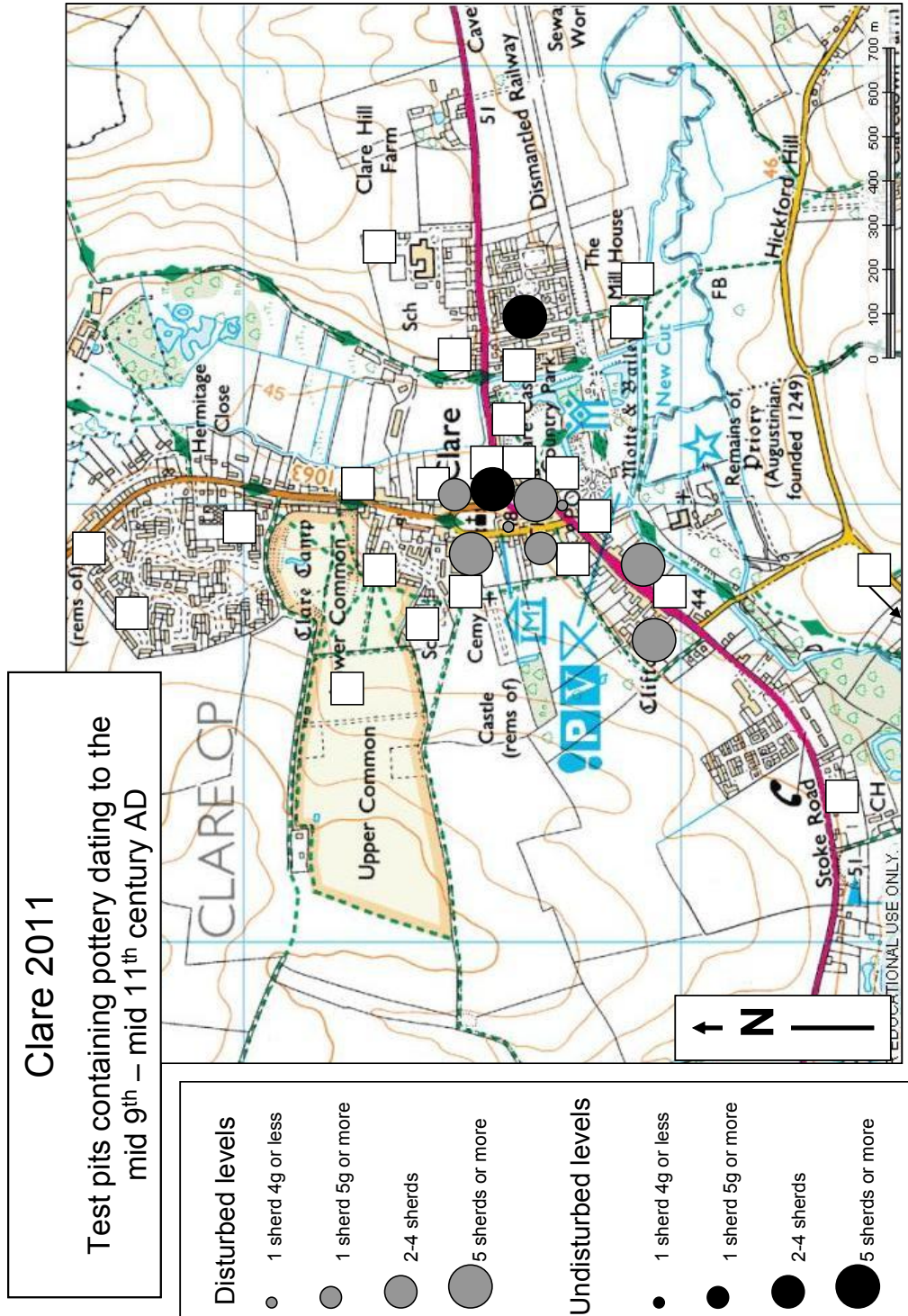




Figure 44: High medieval pottery from Clare test pits

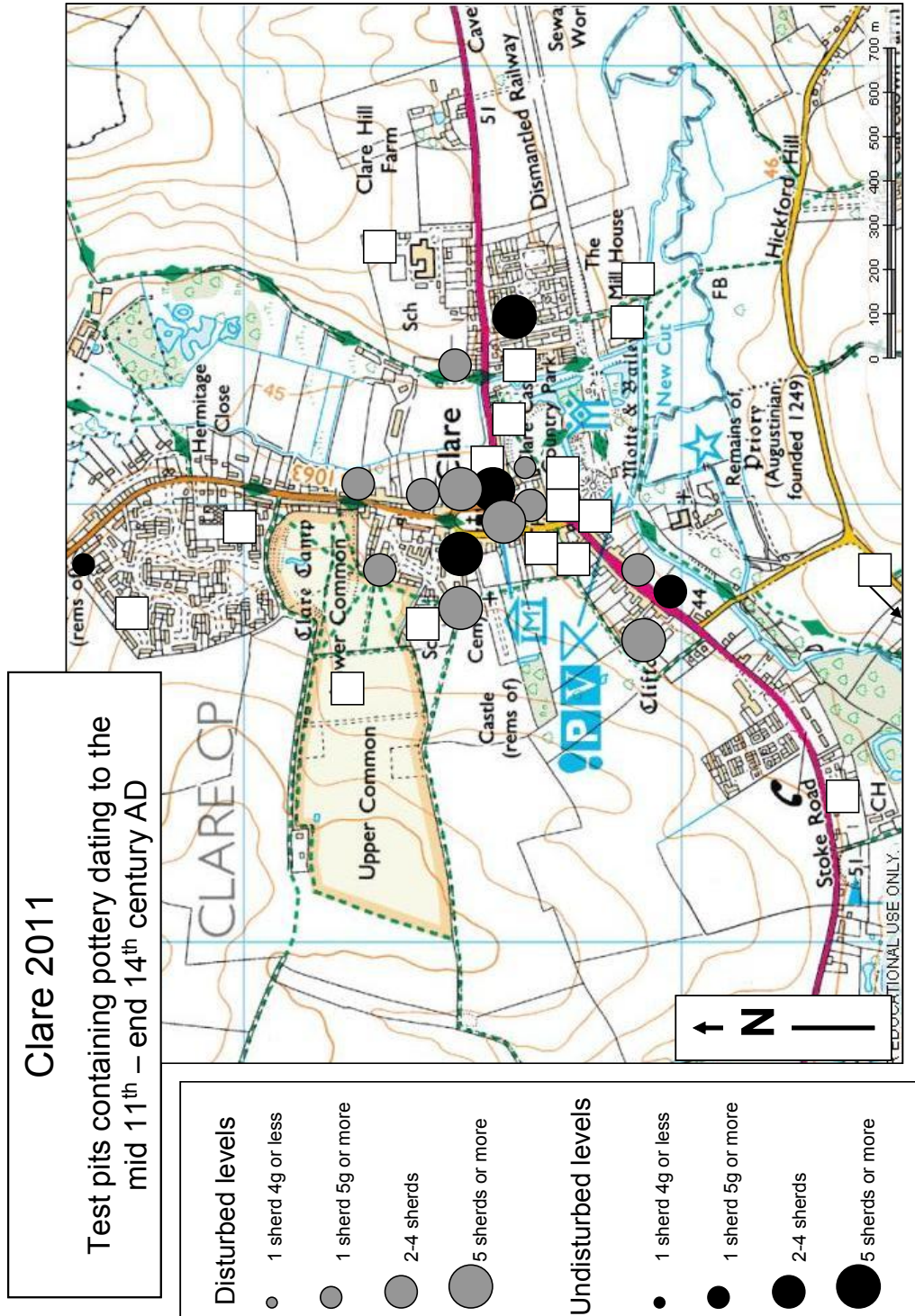




Figure 45: Late medieval pottery from Clare test pits

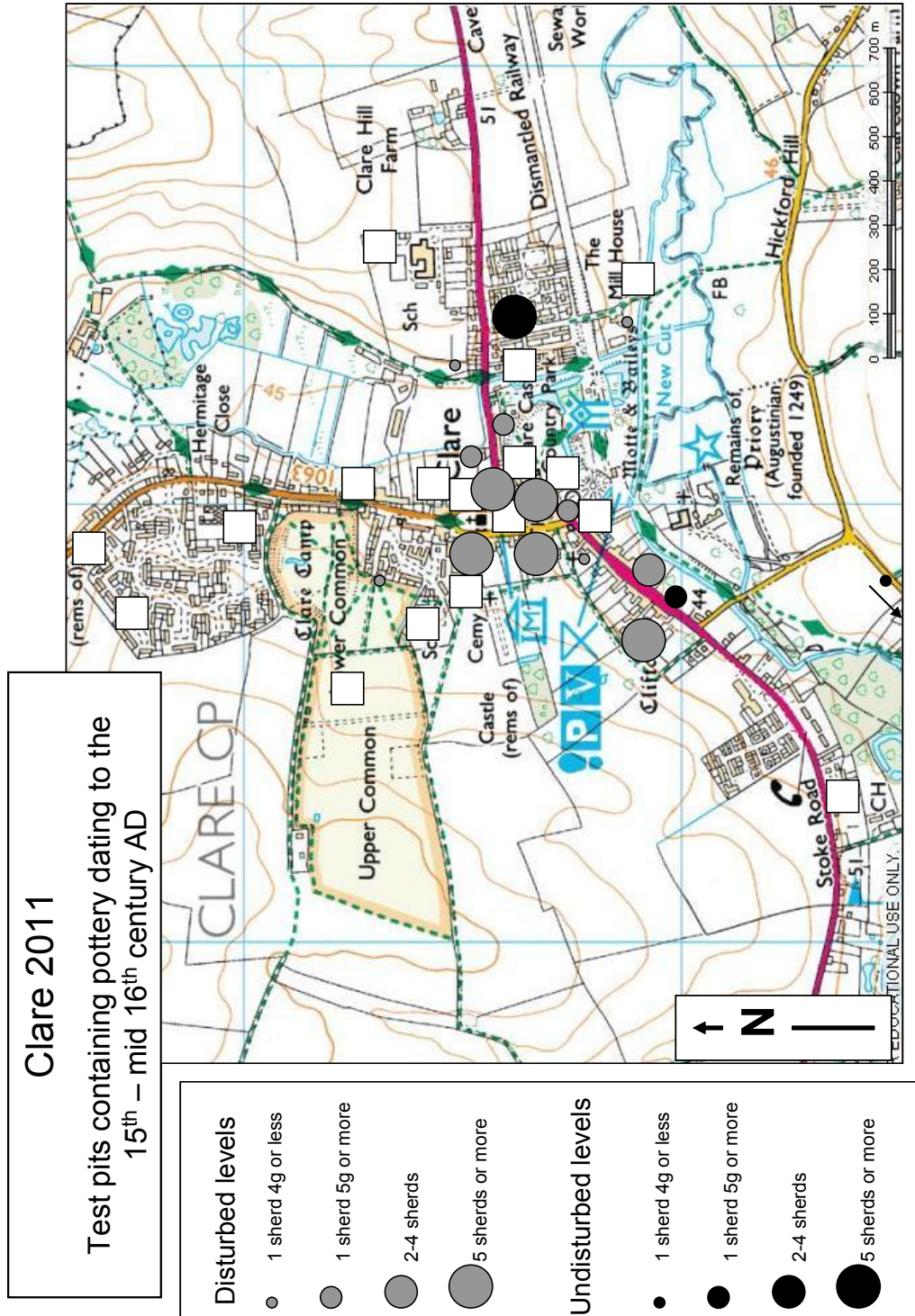




Figure 46: Post-medieval pottery for Clare test pits

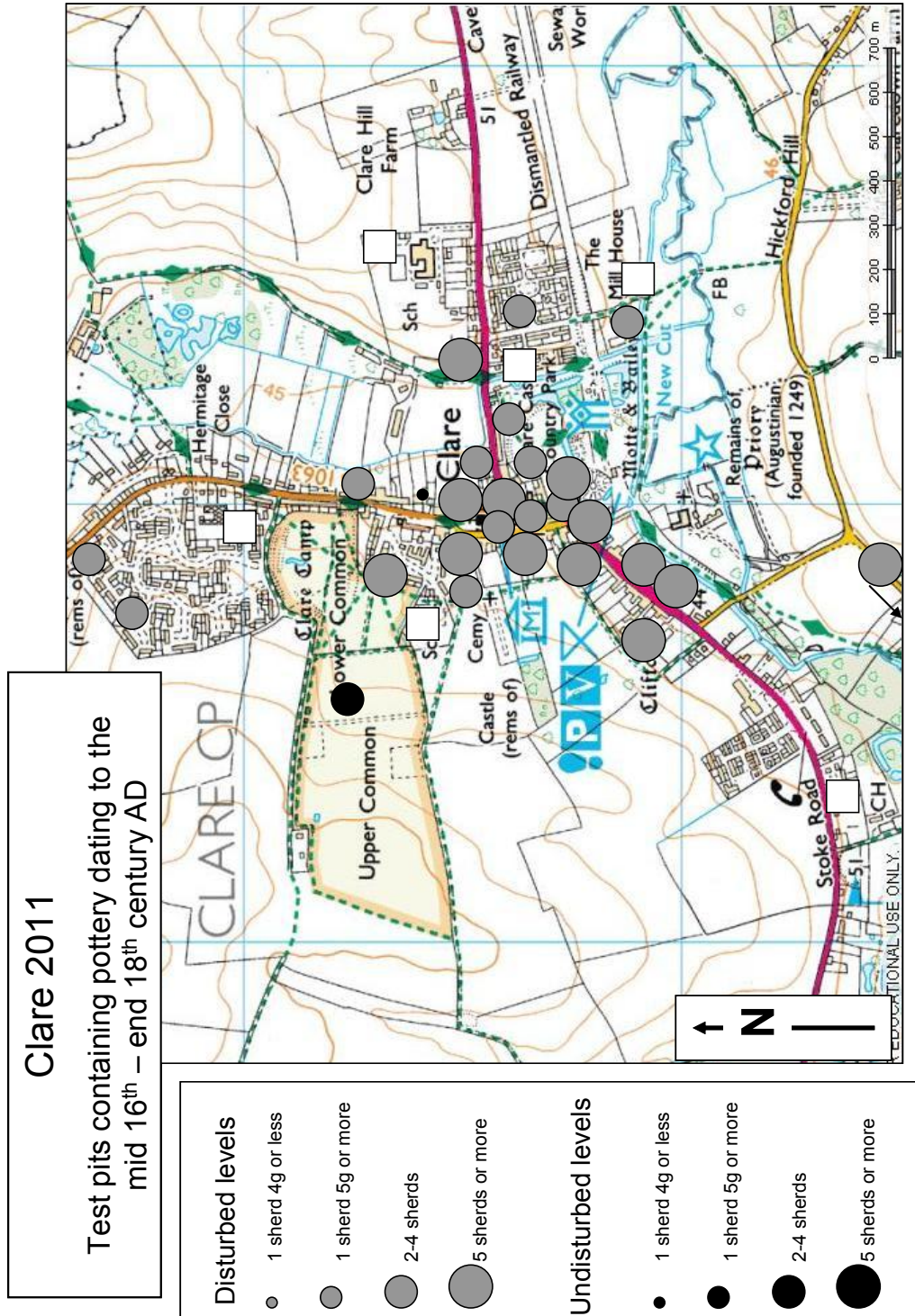




Figure 47: post-1800 AD pottery from Clare test pits

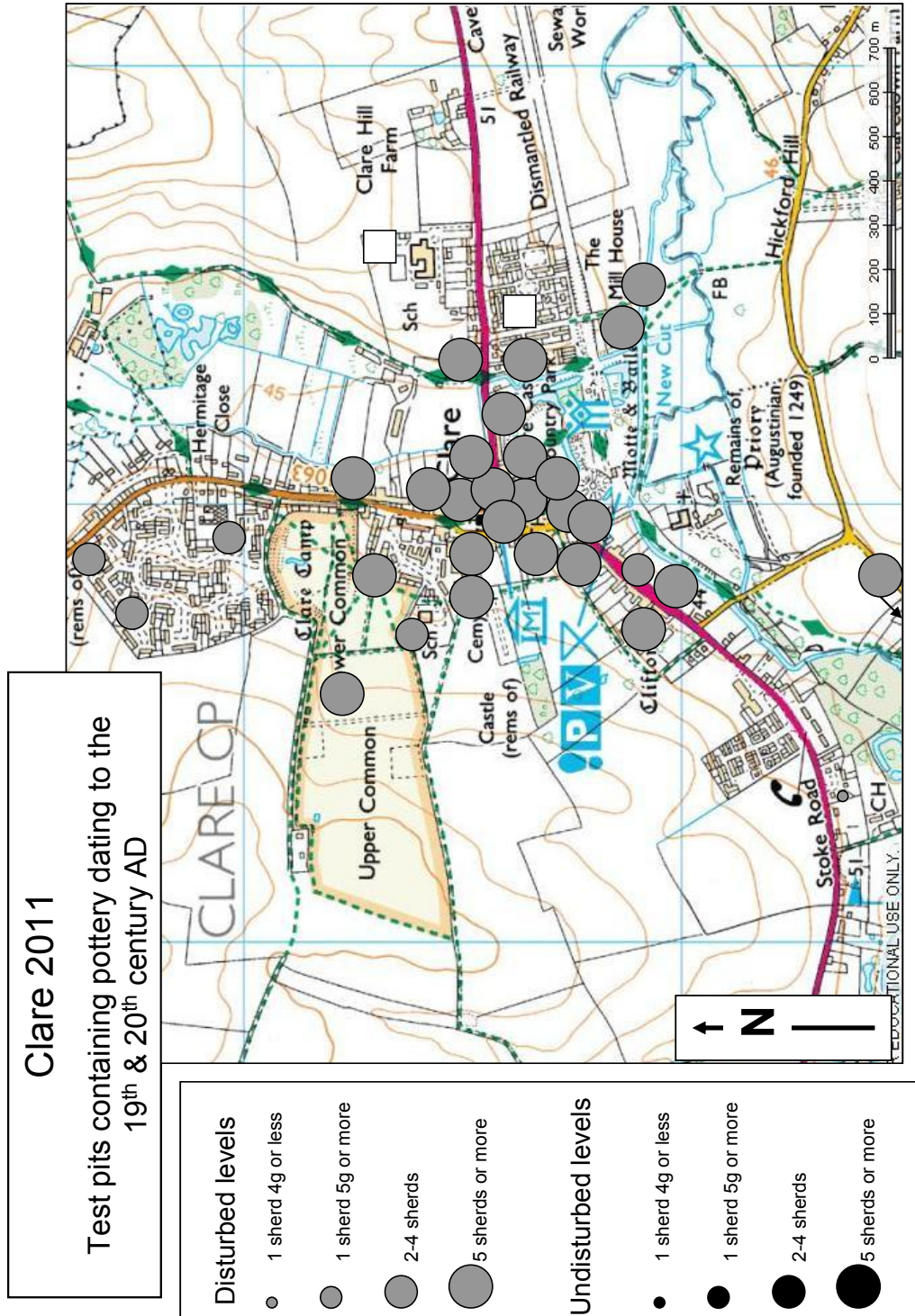




Figure 48: Sheep/goat bone from Clare test pits

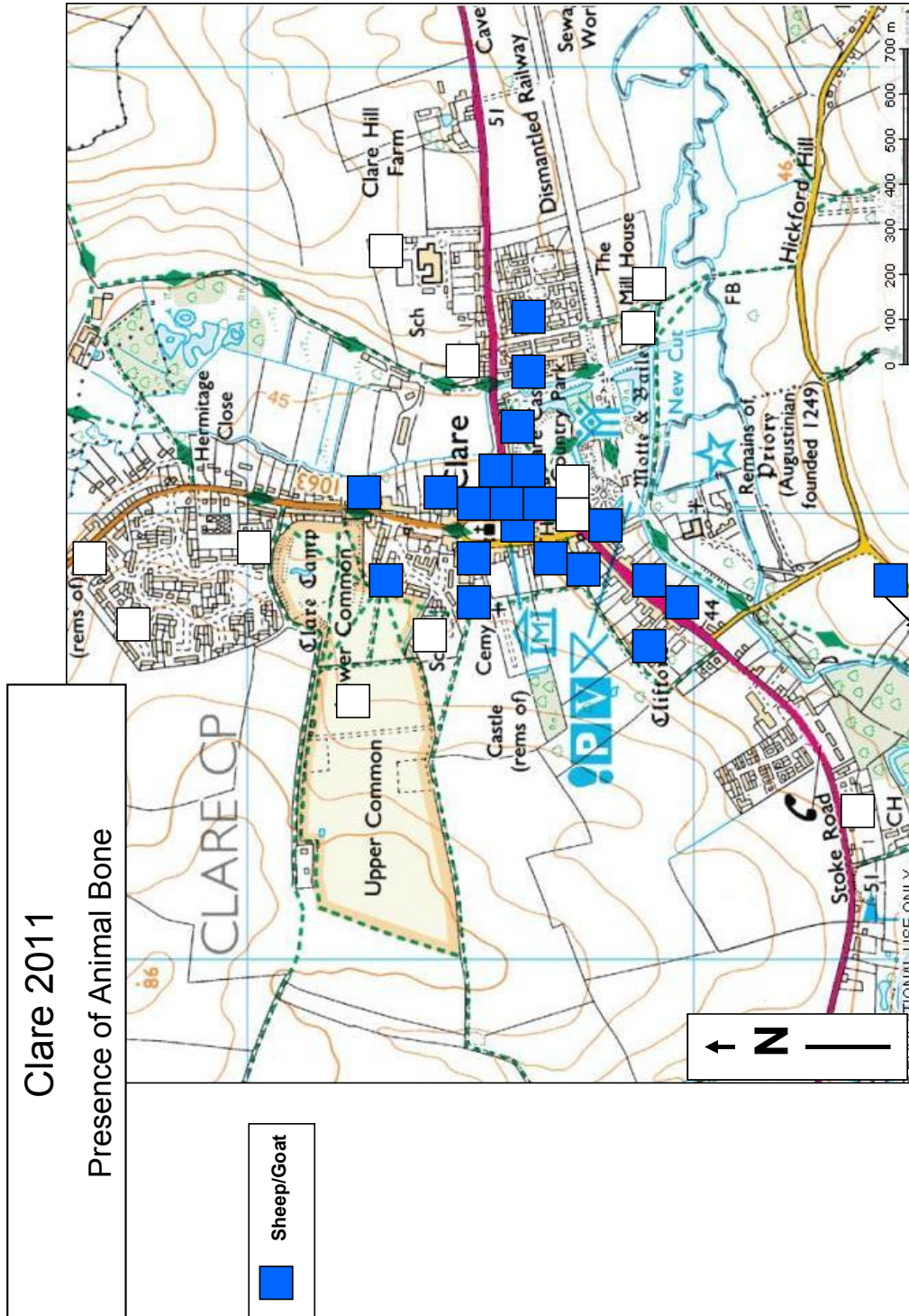




Figure 49: Cow bone from Clare test pits

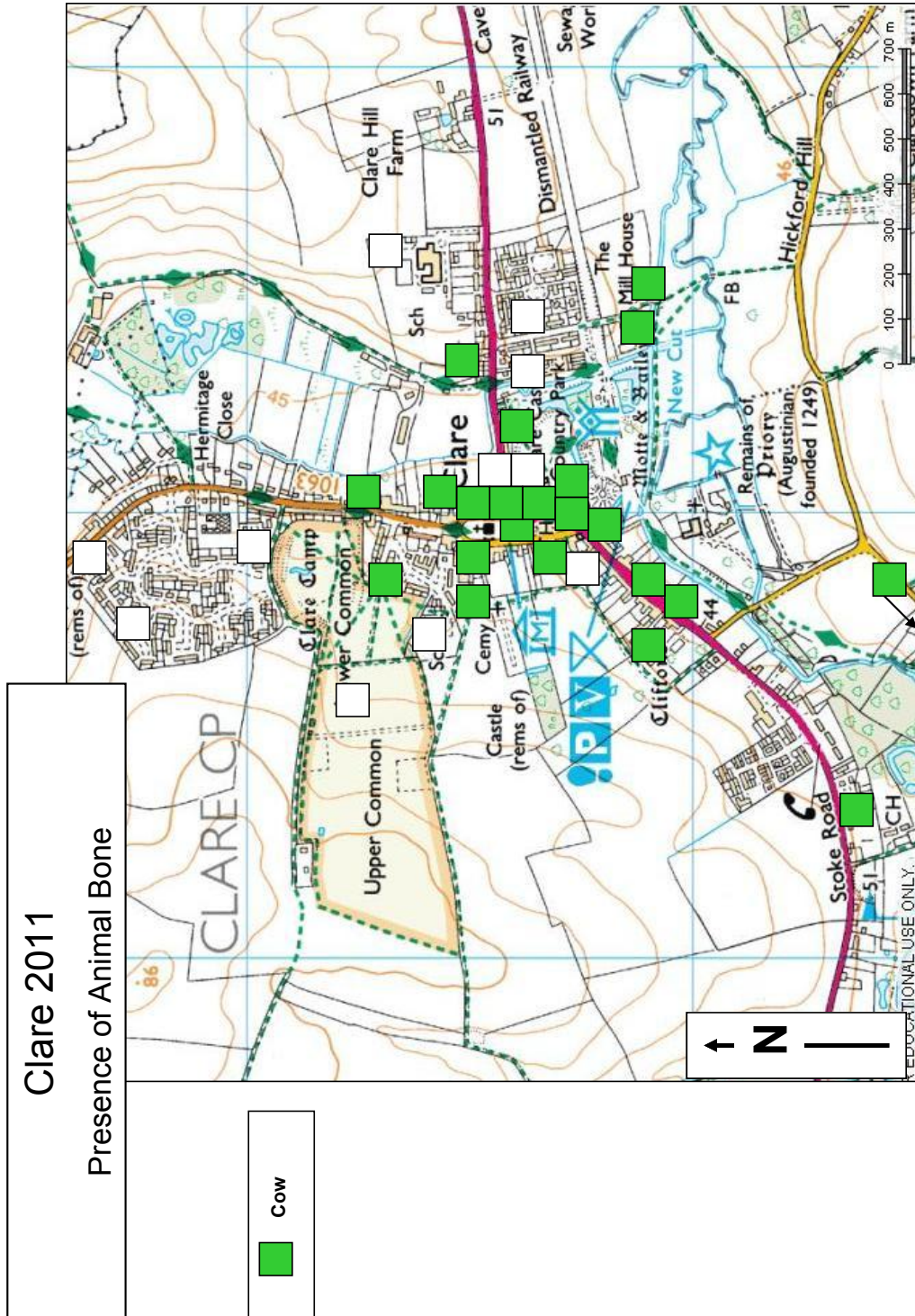




Figure 50: Pig bone from Clare test pits

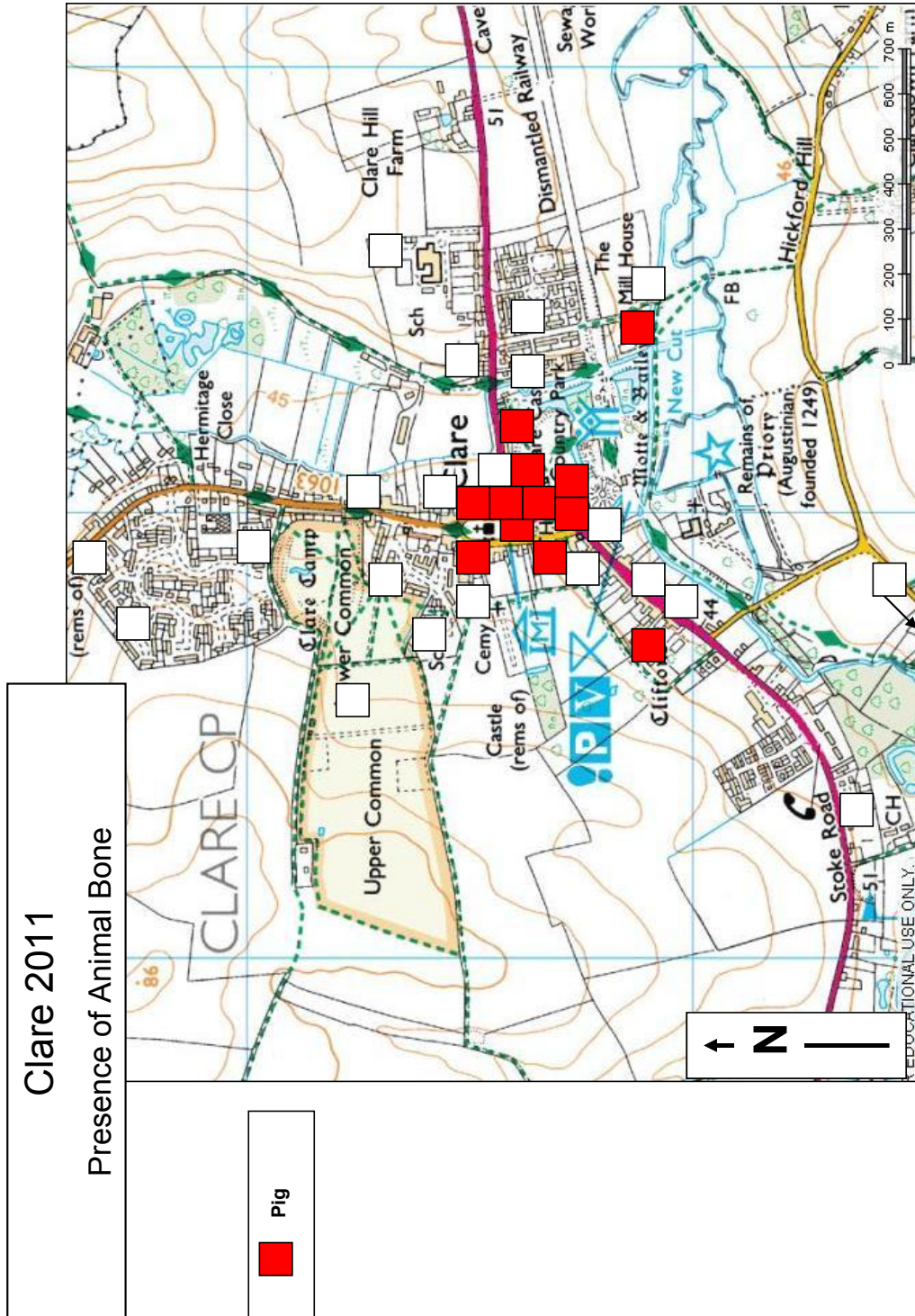




Figure 51: Rabbit bone from Clare test pits

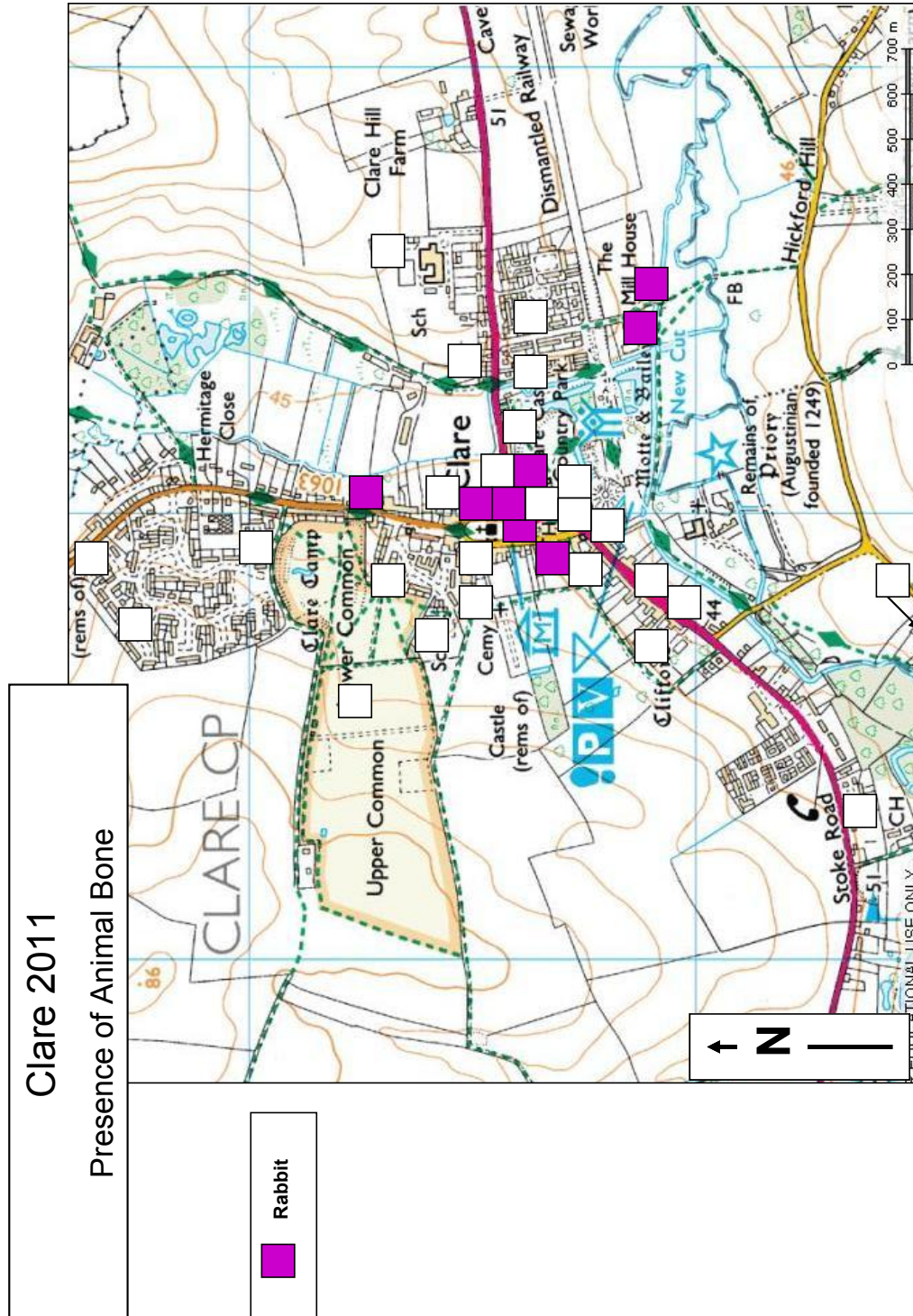




Figure 52: Average size of pottery sherds by pit by weight

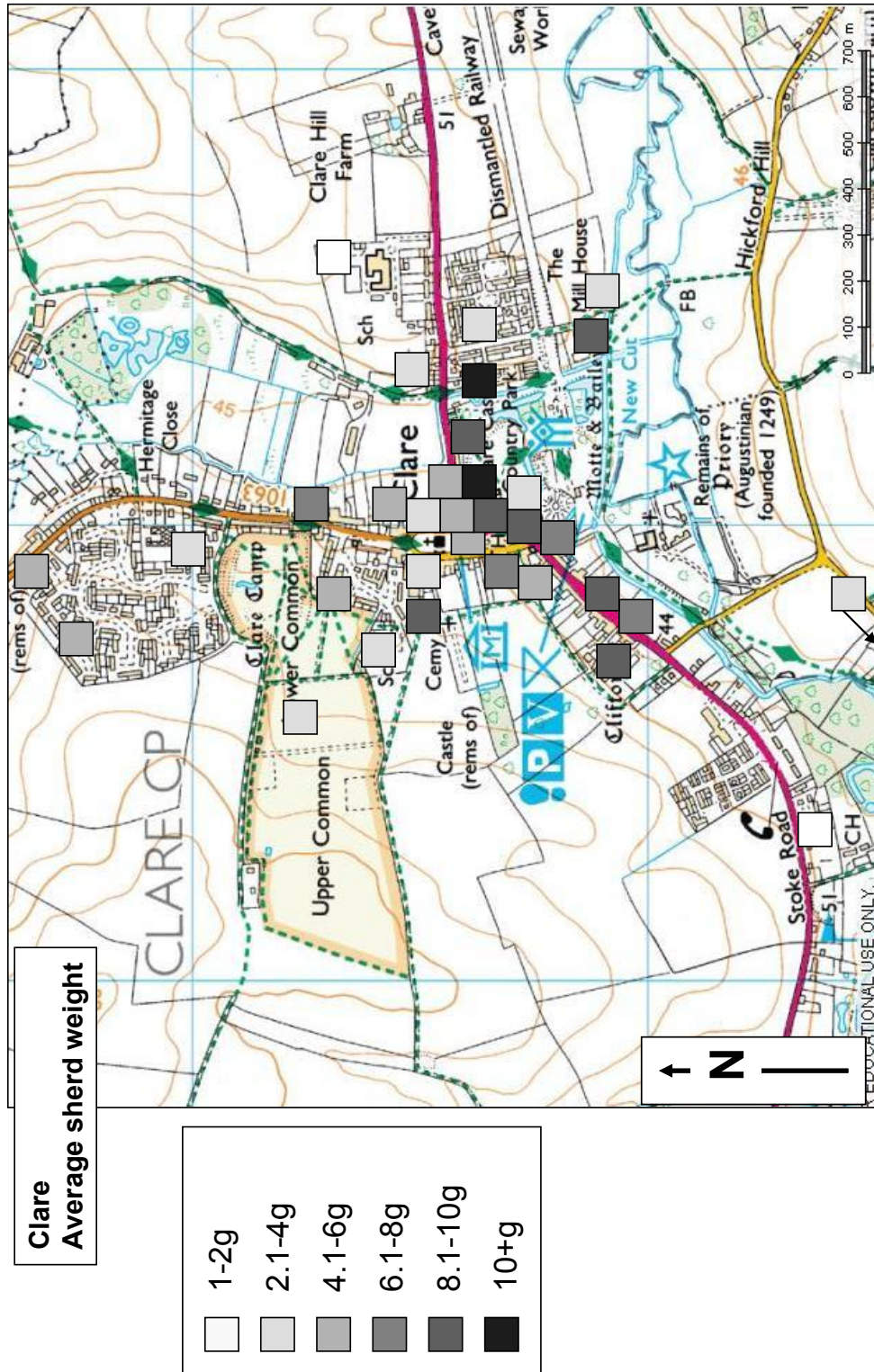




Figure 53: Depth of test pits excavated at Clare

